

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  than the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Japan's 'Lockheed' election

The outcome of Japan's election is bound to bring a period of ferment to the Japanese political scene. It will not be an easy time ahead. But the most important "result" for the West as for Japan itself is that the democratic process is working. The Japanese people have clearly signaled at the polls that they are disturbed by the Lockheed scandal and the influence of big business on their ruling party. They want reform and cleaner government.

This does not mean a swing away from their basic conservatism. Although the Liberal Democrats who have ruled so firmly since 1955 have lost their majority in the House of Representatives, the Japanese voted essentially for alternatives that are not radical. The Communists, for instance, took a beating and the Socialists gained only modestly. The Democratic Socialists and the Komito (Clean Government Party), on the other hand, picked up good strength. Most significantly, the New Liberal Club, a reform group that broke off from the LDP, made an impressive beginning by winning 17 seats.

It is true that Kakuei Tanaka, the former prime minister who was indicted on charges of bribery by the American aircraft corporation, was re-elected as an independent. This reflects the strong local loyalties and pork-barrel ties that politicians enjoy with their constituents. But this did not happen on a nationwide scale. Voters overall did register their protest.

The big question now is what kind of coalition the Liberal Democrats can put together,

who will emerge as the next prime minister, and, above all, whether they will accept the challenge to clean up politics and revitalize their party. This will be no easy task. As Harvard scholar Jerome Cohen comments, "Democracy is working but it will be more of a challenge because the danger will be fragmentation. Japan must not lose the ability to govern itself."

To control all the committees in Parliament the LDP needs 271 seats. Presumably it can forge a coalition with the Independents and the New Liberal Club, but the latter may refuse to cooperate.

There is also the problem of who takes the reins of the party. Prime Minister Takeo Miki, who pushed the Lockheed investigation, has agreed to step down. Will the LDP choose Takeo Fukuda, who has party strength but whose old-guard aura has been repudiated by voters? Possibly the Liberal Democrats could settle on someone like Ichiro Miyazawa, the former foreign minister, who represents the next generation of conservative, able politicians.

These are the crucial matters that must be decided in the months ahead. It is hard for an outsider to know or weigh the complex manipulations of Japanese politics, but it is safe to say that Japan has reached a turning point in its postwar political history. Whether it now moves to reform its political institutions and traditions — or edges back toward business-as-usual ways — will determine the future of Japanese democracy.

Carter's sound choices

We are beginning to see the shape and style of the new Carter administration. So far we like what we see. It is clear that Jimmy Carter plans to hold the reins of government firmly and to be his own policymaker. But his apparent intention is to surround himself with individuals of capacity and experience who are strong executors of policy.

The choice of Cyrus Vance as Secretary of State is an excellent one. Not only is Mr. Vance regarded as a first-rate negotiator within the foreign policy community at home. His many diplomatic successes abroad appear to have won him the unqualified admiration of all those nations he has dealt with. To have gained a reputation as a "healer" of conflicts says a great deal about the man. Surely no quality is more needed today.

Whether the former Deputy Secretary of Defense is indeed largely a "technician" rather than an imaginative thinker in the vein of a Henry Kissinger remains to be seen. It is hard to believe Mr. Carter would select a man without ideas and the ability to express them. Certainly the substance of foreign policy is not expected to change appreciably inasmuch as Mr. Carter has embraced the basic Nixon-Ford-Kissinger goals. But Mr. Vance's less personalized style and moral idealism will add a dimension to U.S. foreign policy in keeping with these times of global interdependence.

It is also to be counted a plus that, with an experienced diplomat at his side, Mr. Carter will be able to handle the many complex policy problems.

Much less is known nationally about Thomas

Bertram Lance whom Mr. Carter has chosen to head up the important Office of Management and Budget. But the strapping Georgia banker has a reputation as a hard-nosed businessman who has made a good contribution to both banking practices and the Georgia state government. He is said to be candid and independent-minded. Above all, his fiscal conservatism should help calm the nation's business community, which fears Mr. Carter may turn out to be an uncontrolled spender. Reassuringly, the multimillionaire Mr. Lance says he intends to work for a balanced budget and to foster business expansion and a reduction in unemployment without spurring inflation.

The words come easy, of course, and the solutions prove to be harder. But we think Mr. Carter is right in putting good managers in high slots, for what seems required these days is a pragmatic, tough, realistic approach to problems rather than mere ideology. Mr. Carter himself has already reversed his campaign position in announcing that he would not ask Congress for authority to impose wage and price controls. It is the fear of such controls that apparently played a part in the recent decision of the steel companies to raise prices.

In short, neither quick formulas nor broad philosophies alone are sufficient to cope with the economic and other crises that confront Washington. Problems must be tackled on a businesslike basis, and solutions must be grounded in what works. That is the lesson of the recent economic successes of the British and Welsh, disengaged by the devolution of power to their regions, leave to seek their fame and fortune elsewhere.

Keep in touch, Mr. Ford

We miss Jerry Ford. He was there when the country needed him most. Suddenly his long jaw and high forehead and Grand Rapids smile have vanished like the thin pre-inaugural air. The White house stands empty, or seems so, as if the lame-duck tenor had already up and flown the coop.

The President is not depressed. He has not become a recluse. We are glad to hear those things from Bob Nessen, a presidential spokesman with practically nothing more to say. It would not be more like Mr. Ford to talk in adversity than to snap at the press.

But it is not hard to believe the stories that he was wounded by his defeat. Who wouldn't

Monday, December 13, 1976

"Darling, I hope you'll never forget me"



WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, December 20, 1976

60¢ U.S.

Can Saudis use oil to soothe East-West relations?

By Joseph C. Itarsch

The richest oil country in the world (and the most influential of all Muslim states), Saudi Arabia, would like to have a friendly and cooperative relationship with the next administration in Washington.

The message was conveyed in the most convincing of possible ways at Doha in Qatar on Dec. 14 by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, chief delegate of Saudi Arabia to OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. He announced that his government favored a continued freeze on the price of oil for another six months.

To favor a freeze and to deliver such a freeze are two different things. But to favor it restrains the appetite of the other oil-producing countries for oil price rises, and is a gesture of goodwill toward President-Elect Jimmy Carter. If answered in kind, the gesture could reshape the future policies of the United States in the Middle East.

A great deal more than just the price of oil is implicit in this diplomatic overture. Friendly collaboration between the United States and Saudi Arabia could ease the whole problem of North-South relations in the Carter years ahead. It could also make a decisive difference in the prospects for a settlement in the Middle East.

If Saudi Arabia continues to use its influence on the "confrontation" Arab states (those bordering on Israel) toward accommodation and if Washington responds by urging Israel towards settlement — then peace might be reached. Without such collaboration between Saudi Arabia and Washington there would be a heightened risk of another Arab-Israeli war — with the Arab countries turning away from Washington and going back to Moscow for aid and support. There also would be another Arab oil boycott and major damage to Western economies no matter who won the war.

The immediate implication is to the American economy. A major rise in oil prices just as Mr. Carter moves into the White House would enormously complicate the economic problems of the new administration. It would unleash another round of inflationary pressures. But a modest rise (preferably, of course, none at all) would make it possible for Mr. Carter to try to steady the still sickish American economy and get it back to the kind of stability it enjoyed all through the Truman-Eisenhower-Kennedy years.

In effect, the Saudis are saying to Mr. Carter: We will be glad to help you meet your economic problems right now, but, of course, on the assumption that you will respond by helping us settle the Middle East on terms which will be tolerable to the Arab community and keep Moscow out of the area.

*Please turn to Page 14

Devolution's virtue — and danger

There are both virtue and danger in the British Government's moves to give limited home rule to Scotland and Wales. The virtue, if the home rule bill introduced in Parliament is passed, is that the Scots and Welsh would be given greater control of their own affairs. The danger is that this could whet the appetite for even greater autonomy and threaten the unity of the United Kingdom.

Fortunately, neither the Scots nor the Welsh, except for the most ardent nationalists, wish to see the disintegration of Britain. Indeed such a course would be disastrous. It goes without saying that Britain can only play a meaningful role in the world, deal with other nations, maintain a strong defense, and see to the welfare of all its people if it remains united.

The words come easy, of course, and the solutions prove to be harder. But we think Mr. Carter is right in putting good managers in high slots, for what seems required these days is a pragmatic, tough, realistic approach to problems rather than mere ideology. Mr. Carter himself has already reversed his campaign position in announcing that he would not ask Congress for authority to impose wage and price controls. It is the fear of such controls that apparently played a part in the recent decision of the steel companies to raise prices.

In short, neither quick formulas nor broad philosophies alone are sufficient to cope with the economic and other crises that confront Washington. Problems must be tackled on a businesslike basis, and solutions must be grounded in what works. That is the lesson of the recent economic successes of the British and Welsh, disengaged by the devolution of power to their regions, leave to seek their fame and fortune elsewhere.

It is realistic for the Labour government to recognize that Scotland and Wales have a legitimate case. There has been too much centralized control, with major decisions made in London and industries controlled from England or from North America. Many of the most able and energetic Scots and Welsh, disengaged by the devolution of power to their regions, leave to seek their fame and fortune elsewhere.

That? Or the other thing? You can't be blamed for going over the what-ifs. Or for taking some time to your tent after a hard-fought battle. And, knowing you, we won't discount the possibility that you are deliberately standing out of the way of the new man. They say you are somewhere in there, working on your State of the Union speech, and we're sure you want to further your contribution to the continuity of that Union through years of greatness.

But don't be a stranger, Jerry. You must know that even those who didn't vote for you can't help like you not to mention Betty. The Ford family is one of the things that are right with America. Please stay in touch.

What if you had done this, Mr. President? Or



Across the Kidron Valley to the Mount of Olives, from outside Jerusalem. Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn to Page 14

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to visitors of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

By Gordon N. Converse, civil photographer

*Please turn

Highlights

FOCUS

Dinosaurs for the home

By Ward Morehouse

New York

A made-to-order "waterproof" tyrannosaurus rex for \$25,000 for your backyard . . . brontosaurus footprint copies, for \$165, that make excellent bird baths . . . or a saber-tooth cat skull in plaster for under \$50 that may be just right for your mantelpiece . . .

A growing number of Americans are on the prowl for the latest in home accessories — dinosaur and ancient mammals replicas from museums.

Take the purchase made by Mrs. Lash Devous Hamborough of Los Angeles, New Mexico. She recently bought a 9-by-9-foot replica of an Ichthyosaurus, a swimming dinosaur.

Mrs. Hamborough, who says she is the "fossil nut in my family," is decorating a new home and feels "the house should look like us." The Hamboroughs are putting the ancient swimmer over the fireplace. "We are discussing whether or not we should get a smaller one or a companion."

Replicas sold

Mrs. Hamborough saw the replica advertised in *Natural History*, a magazine published by the American Museum of Natural

history in New York City, and dove at the chance to buy the fossil replica for around \$500.

This museum has sold 23 such replicas — from a Tyrannosaurus rex skull to footprints — to private citizens. The museum has also made 16 replicas (mostly dinosaurs) for 28 museums around the world.

Sculpture appeal

One reason more people are buying dinosaur castings is the novelty of owning something different. The replicas "also have sculptural appeal," says Martin Cassidy, manager of the reproduction section at the American Museum of Natural History.

The store got many inquiries about the trip, but only one customer bought the \$20,000 excursion, according to a company spokesman. The catalog guaranteed a "find." It explained that the buyer would have the opportunity to donate the dinosaur skeleton that was unearthed to the museum of his or her choice. In addition this person would receive a copy of the skull in bronze as a keepsake.

Today enthusiasts can buy a six-foot-long carnivorous "ornitholestes" dinosaur replica — painted in natural colors — for under \$3,000, says Louis Janes Jr. of Churchnow, New York, whose studio carved the dino-

saurs reproductions used at the 1984-85 New York World's Fair. Mr. Janes is the man who will make the Tyrannosaurus to specification.

"You can put it in the backyard and see what happens," he says. "It might keep away the dogs." Even though Mr. Janes's dinosaurs are in museums around the world, he laments his large bents have yet to grace a private home.

"It is always difficult" to sell to your man-



NATO. What Jimmy Carter will see as he examines America's link with Europe's defense alliance. Page 12

INTERVIEW. Glenda Jackson talks about her role in the new film "The Incredible Sarah," and why her acting ("It is always difficult") matters so much to her. Page 27

A HOT STOVE. How to cook a turkey dinner that grandmother ever did. Page 24

LIVING IN MOSCOW. Shoppers can't get exactly what they want and wise pedestrians keep a wary eye on the traffic. Page 40

LECTURE. The partial text of a Christian Science lecture, "The Power of God," is included in this issue. Pages 30 and 31

Index

ARTS/BOOKS	27
CHILDREN	22
COMMENTARY	34, 35
EDUCATION	23
ENVIRONMENT	26
FINANCIAL	20
FOOD	24
HOME	22
HOME FORUM	32, 33
LECTURE	30, 31
PEOPLE	21
SCIENCE	23
TRANSLATIONS	28, 29
TRAVEL	25

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Newspaper

Founded in 1830 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily NewspaperBoard of Trustees
Glenn A. Evans
Eric Gold
John H. Johnson
John W. NicholsEditor of the news: Peter H. Doherty
Pamela Heath
Assistant editor: John Edward Young

International daily edition Saturday, Sunday and Holidays. In the U.S. & Canada, \$12. Single copy \$1.50. Postage extra outside of North America only. A complete set of news and editorial columns from American editions and material prepared exclusively for the International Edition.

North American Edition — One year \$60. 26 months \$120. Newsstand \$12. Single copy \$1.50. Postage extra outside of North America only. Postage extra for the continental United States, and this toll-free number: 1-800-227-0000. All other communications must be mailed to address above.

International Edition — One year \$80. 26 months \$160. Newsstand \$12. Single copy \$1.50. Postage extra outside of North America only. Postage extra for the continental United States, and this toll-free number: 1-800-227-0000. All other communications must be mailed to address above.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published in their advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., reserves the right to accept or reject any advertisement.

Advertisers are responsible for all material published

Asia

Would Chairman Mao have purged his wife?

By Frederic A. Mervitz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Is China headed toward Maoism without Mao or Mao without Maoism?

The question is one for which Chinese themselves appear to be seeking answers.

The official version is that the country's new leadership is carrying out the wishes of Mao Tse-tung by winning a power struggle with the so-called radicals (led by Chairman Mao's own widow, Chiang Ching) and implementing policies he would have approved of.

But some analysts say the Chinese may privately be questioning the official account, wondering if the accusations of the late chairman are being kept before the public to justify a shift away from his policy of disruptive campaigns against bureaucracy and inequality toward a greater emphasis on orderly economic development.

It is difficult to read his thinking at the Chinese people, since there is little opportunity for outsiders to hear the uninhibited views of the Chinese man in the street. But the great lengths to which the press and radio are going to demonstrate that the current leadership and policies have the late chairman's blessing suggests to some observers that there is concern that the official version may not be fully believed.

In Hong Kong, for example, left-wing Chinese-language magazines read by supporters of the Communist government are running question-and-answer articles apparently designed to convince the reader that Chairman Mao would approve of the purge of the radicals and that present policies are not violating his wishes.



In dialogue form, some of these go as follows:

"If the guill of the 'gang of four' is so great and their ability so slight, how could they rise so high — and did their rise have anything to do with Chairman Mao? Why did Chairman Mao rely on his wife and other Shanghai-based radicals to begin and carry out the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s against then head-of-state Liu Shao-ehi and party secretary Teng Hsiao-ping? Why is it that the radicals were not purged until after Chairman Mao's passing? And if he was too elderly and ill to retrain his wife and her colleagues, why did he not order someone else to do it for him?"

The answers are: during the Cultural Revolution the situation was different and the "mistakes" and "growing ambitions" of these now purged were not so evident ... that before the passing of Premier Chou En-lai last January and the ouster of rehabilitated Vice-Premier Teng in April, the radicals were not as great a threat ... that up until his passing, Chairman Mao hoped his wife could be re-educated without being purged ... and that the ambitions of the radicals kept growing especially after the Chairman's passing.

In China itself accusations said to come from Chairman Mao himself are being widely disseminated to demonstrate that he was long critical of his wife.

Just recently the nationally distributed People's Daily newspaper ran the following 1974-dated quotation in a corner long reserved for the sayings of Chairman Mao while he was still on the scene: "There is no point in seeing you again. After talking with me during the last few years, you have often not carried out what I have urged, so what is the point of meeting again?"

Soviets jolt Japan with fishing limit

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union's declaration of a 200-mile fishing limit gives the Kremlin an important political-economic tool to be used against Japan.

"It's almost a repetition of 1945, when the Russians declared war on Japan just after the Americans dropped their nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki," said one observer of the shock created in Japan by the successive announcements of 200-mile fishing limits by the United States and the Soviet Union.

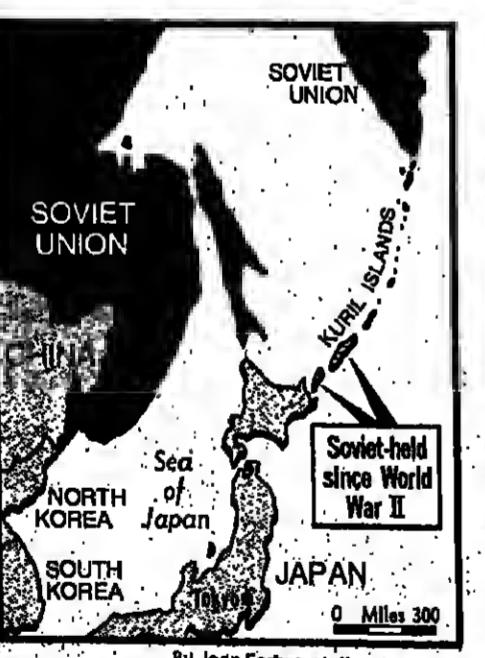
That comment may be exaggerated, but there is no exaggerating the importance to the Japanese fishing industry of waters that early next year will fall within the 200-mile exclusive fishing zones declared by the two countries.

Of Japan's total annual catch of 10 million metric tons, 4.5 million tons are harvested on the high seas — outside of the 200-mile limit that Japan now will have to consider declaring around its own coastline. That merrily tender pieces of raw pink tuna a Tokyo gourmet may be savoring tonight in his cozy little sushi restaurant could well have been flown in frozen from the far side of the Pacific or even the Atlantic.

Most of the fish consumed in Japan is not so exotic, nor as high-priced. (A single filet-size piece of raw tuna draped over a thumb-size bit of rice can cost several dollars, depending on its quality.) Japan catches 1.8 million tons of fish a year in Soviet waters, mostly in the Okhotsk and Bering Seas, and 1.6 million tons a year in waters off Alaska and the Aleutians. Most of this (1.1 million tons in American waters and 0.5 million tons in Soviet waters) is the humble pollock.

A high-level Japanese delegation arrived in Washington last Monday to start the third round of talks with the United States. The Japanese anticipate stiff demands from the American side that they reduce their annual catch.

Japan's own waters are insufficient to sustain the kind of catch needed to fill its quota, so the Japanese have to import much of the resources



poor nation depends for much of its protein requirements.

Japan must, therefore, negotiate with the Soviet Union to try to maintain at least a part of its annual catch in Soviet waters.

"In previous fishery negotiations, we were, at least, in international legal terms, on an equal footing with the Soviet Union," said one official. "But now we have accepted the principle of 200-mile fishing limits, we are petitioners. Please let us catch fish in your waters; that's what we're going to have to say. What is the quid pro quo the Soviet Union will demand?"

May not our own fishermen lobby the government to give way to Moscow on other issues so that the Russians will be nice to us about fish?"

There is also the vexatious question of overlapping territorial and fishing waters. Normally the problem is settled by drawing a median line, but Japan has a long-standing territorial claim to four Soviet-occupied islands which

Where in the world can you buy the weekly international edition of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At Christian Science Reading Rooms and some newsstands, including the following in major cities around the world.

LONDON
44 London Wall, EC2 (entrance Croas Kay Court)
103 Kings Road, SW3
4 Wellington Terrace,
Bayswater Rd., W2 (opposite Kanalangton Palace Gardens)
7 Curzon Street
296 Kanalangton High Street
9-23 Marham Street,
Westminster
80 Baker Street
... and at some newsstands

PARIS
36 Boulevard St. Jacques
36 Rue Washington

BRUSSELS
96 Chaussee de Vluegart
W. H. Smith newsstand
Boulevard Adolphe Max 71

ROME
Via Quattro Fontane 143
(entrance via dal Giardino 42)

HAMBURG
Alexandersstr. 2
Rothanbaumchaussee 25
Max-Brauer-Allee 76
Bramfeldstr. 22
... and at newsstands at the airport and railway station (Hauptbahnhof)

MUNICH
Schäfflestr. 22
Hauptbahnhof newsstand

AMSTERDAM
Ruydalaar 13

STOCKHOLM
At some newsstands

GENEVA
5 Röllalaar/12 rue du Marché
Neuville kloaka and newsstands

ZURICH
Rämstr. 2 Beliavapletz

MADRID
Alonso Cano 63, Apt. 1-C

TEHERAN
Mort hotel and newsstands

TOKYO
Nagatacho 1-Chome, Chiyoda-ku

SINGAPORE
6 Orange Grove Rd.

BOMBAY
31 Murzub Rd., Fort

JOHANNESBURG
Shop 17, Markade, Kruis Street

CAPE TOWN
38a Burg Street

SYDNEY
241 Elizabeth Street

BRISBANE
3 North Quay

MELBOURNE
340 St. Kilda Rd.

AUCKLAND
412 Queen Street

RIO DE JANEIRO
Av. Mariscal Camera 271,
Rm. 301

BUENOS AIRES,
Ayacucho 349
Calle Sargento Cabral 841

South Africa

Arrest of black editor stirs South African storm

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

ership is long overdue if we have to meet the commitments and responsibilities of an orderly society toward its citizens. . . . The barometer indicates we are fast reaching the danger point.

"For heaven's sake, is it not possible for once that people forget their superior racial nature and listen to the voice of black aspirations?" the editorial continued.

"For we have a crisis developing here and not just a problem. And Mr. Vorster and his supporters dare not forget it."

Commenting on the night raid on Mr. Qobza's home, the chairman of the Argus Company, Layton Slater, said there was no justification for the police to call on him at that time. He said the editor was one of the most important black men in South Africa today.

While Mr. Qobza was not afraid to raise his voice in protest against what he considered was injustice, he still wished to see a peaceful solution to the country's problems.

"He is a man of great intelligence and compassion — precisely the kind of person whom the government should encourage and stimulate," Mr. Slater added.

Six policemen surrounded editor Qobza's Soweto home at 3 a.m. Tuesday, banged on the windows, then searched the house before taking him away.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

Mr. Qobza has managed to do this with remarkable success so far. During the Soweto riots last summer the daily circulation of his newspaper soared. Frequently his reporters, because of their color, could provide eyewitness stories that it was impossible for fierce white reporters to get to.

Four reporters on the World and a photographer were arrested some time ago. One of them, a deputy news editor, Godwin Mohlomi, was released last week after being held for 10 days.

Increasingly, as tensions have increased, the World has taken a harder editorial line, urging the government to realize the gravity of the situation.

The day before his arrest the World warned in an editorial: "If indeed the Prime Minister [John] Vorster still believes that there is no crisis in this country but a mere problem, then we can really suggest that he and those people who think like him are sleeping through one of the country's momentous and dangerous times. . . . The time for enlightened and bold lead-

ership is long overdue if we have to meet the commitments and responsibilities of an orderly society toward its citizens. . . . The barometer indicates we are fast reaching the danger point.

"For heaven's sake, is it not possible for once that people forget their superior racial nature and listen to the voice of black aspirations?" the editorial continued.

"For we have a crisis developing here and not just a problem. And Mr. Vorster and his supporters dare not forget it."

Commenting on the night raid on Mr. Qobza's home, the chairman of the Argus Company, Layton Slater, said there was no justification for the police to call on him at that time. He said the editor was one of the most important black men in South Africa today.

While Mr. Qobza was not afraid to raise his voice in protest against what he considered was injustice, he still wished to see a peaceful solution to the country's problems.

"He is a man of great intelligence and compassion — precisely the kind of person whom the government should encourage and stimulate," Mr. Slater added.

Six policemen surrounded editor Qobza's Soweto home at 3 a.m. Tuesday, banged on the windows, then searched the house before taking him away.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

Mr. Qobza has managed to do this with remarkable success so far. Frequently his reporters, because of their color, could provide eyewitness stories that it was impossible for fierce white reporters to get to.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

Mr. Qobza has managed to do this with remarkable success so far. Frequently his reporters, because of their color, could provide eyewitness stories that it was impossible for fierce white reporters to get to.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

To keep

United States

Will Jimmy Carter still talk to the people?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Jimmy Carter insists he can maintain his personal involvement in running the country, much as he has done in shaping his new administration. But veteran leaders say he cannot.

The President-Elect sees the problem of the "splendid isolation" that takes place in the White House, but he still thinks he can overcome it.

Thus, the United States may be treated to a surprising but pleasant and refreshing experience, at least for a while: a president who, as he does now, gets on the phone and calls people all around the country for advice and who gives his special phone number to a lot of key people here and elsewhere.

At the same time, however, veteran leaders here and around the country have indicated in conversations with the Monitor that Mr. Carter is in for a "rude awakening" when he

takes over the reins of the nation — that he soon will find that he is cut off almost completely from the outside world.

Said one informant:

"What Jimmy is trying to do might have been done at the turn of the century. But no more. Presidents are given so much protection now. They are shielded from harm, and this shield, of itself, keeps a president from dealing directly and personally with the general public."

Another observer puts it this way:

"Carter has no idea what he's getting into. He has no idea how big the job is. My guess is that he, like other presidents, will soon become a victim of the system. And he will be bogged down with paper work and ceremonial functions."

Mr. Carter, himself, is concerned that the Secret Service protection he is getting is already making it more difficult to communicate with the public.

Already, he finds he cannot communicate with people the way he did when he was a candidate.

But Carter aides say the President-Elect still thinks he can keep up communications with the outside world after he gets

in the White House simply by making a special effort to involve himself personally in everything.

Said one aide recently: "This is not a man who, as president, will simply sit around and wait for others to provide personal work for him to sign. He'll jump into the decisionmaking at the very beginning and at the ground floor."

Mr. Carter has been applying the personal touch to selecting his advisers, making, as an aide said, "hundreds" of phone calls to prospects or to those who could provide references or recommendations.

Mr. Carter also has given his personal phone number in Plains, Georgia, to "about 35 or 40 people." A senator who has this number made this comment: "I called this number the other day and really expected to get the switchboard. But there was Jimmy at the other end of the line."

Among leaders and political observers there was a general feeling along this line: If anyone could do it — if any president could escape his isolation and stay close to the people — it would be Jimmy Carter.

"It's his special knack," an observer commented.

Shirley Temple as U.S. Chief of Protocol

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The United States Chief of Protocol loves to tell the story about the 10-year-old girl with the slingshot in her lace pocketbook — movie star Shirley Temple before she became Ambassador Shirley Temple Black.

The remembered incident happened to Hyde Park. When First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was in Hollywood, she had dropped in to watch the tiny star of "Little Miss Marker" for 10 minutes, but ended up spending a couple of hours talking with her. The result was an invitation to Hyde Park for a presidential barbecue. It was when Mrs. Roosevelt bent over to flip the hamburgers that the tempestuous door so heaved she could not get it open in protocol time:

"I opened my purse, took my trusty slingshot out, picked up one of the Hyde Park pheasants, and zinged one right on target. Mrs. Roosevelt went 'OH!' and the Secret Service went for their guns, but no one saw anything."

No one except Shirley's mother, who later spanked her because "she felt it was appropriate to punish me in the same place that I'd hit Mrs. Roosevelt."

Ambassador Black leaves her slingshot home these days. As chief of protocol she is expected to zing them instead by being the diplomatic version of Emily Post. She is the first woman ever to be the U.S. Chief of Protocol, and finds that some of the rules weren't designed for women.

Shaking hands

Whenever she's introducing the President or the Secretary of State in a receiving line, for instance, shaking hands "is just not done and never has been done." So she's tried all sorts of diplomatic dodges, like standing Prince Philip-style with her hands behind her back. It was Secretary of State Kissinger who took pity on her as she stood introducing him at a Law of the Sea conference.

"He said to me, 'You know, they think you're a snob — you won't shake hands.' So I said, 'Fourth person, about, he'd say, you know, she can't shake hands because she's on duty.' Isn't that nice?"

People tend to be nice to the ex-Hollywood siren, former U.S. Ambassador to Ghana. U.S. Representative to the United Nations, Special Assistant to the chairman of the Council on International Quality, Dame of the Knights of Malta, and board member of the Del Monte Corporation. That is because she exudes nice ness herself along with whiffs of "Air du Temps" perfume.

When the door opens it is not a secretary who comes out to usher you into the took-lined office of the Chief of Protocol. It is Ambassador Black herself. She shakes hands with a dry, strong, small-hand and thin leads the way into her office with the familiar, jaunty little walk. When she turns suddenly it is as though she's about to break into tap dancing. "The Good Ship Lollipop." But she talks in



By R. Norman Mahoney, staff photographer
Mrs. Black — slingshot put away

stead about the necessity for protocol even in this casual, no-hat, no-tie, no-little white gloves society today.

Why protocol?

"The reason for protocol is to create an atmosphere of calm authority. Our job is to make it look easy and not to have anything go wrong. You have to plan ahead six weeks to three months: It's a precision job, it's a detailed job." She explains it in detail, getting up often, as she does during the conversation to act out a point or a story, like the one about the bullet-proof limousine door so heavy she could not get it open in protocol time.

There is something quite gene and full of moxie about this former child star, who points out she has been in public life for 45 years — since she was three. She laughs about how she once terrorized the Fox Studio at seven by racing around in a tiny white and red sports car given her by friend and dancing partner Bill Robinson. She cradles the supportive, stricken love of her family for the fact that her life was not ruined by early sterility.

In person, Ambassador Black is a small, curvy lady in a royal blue Ultrasuede and silk dress, high black boots, and lots of gold and blue jewelry. Her hair and eyes are dark brown; she is chiseled, with a wide, warm smile and makeup that looks more Hollywood than Royal. (She is the State Department's "Miss America.")

"He said to me, 'You know, they think you're a snob — you won't shake hands.' So I said, 'Fourth person, about, he'd say, you know, she can't shake hands because she's on duty.' Isn't that nice?"

People tend to be nice to the ex-Hollywood siren, former U.S. Ambassador to Ghana. U.S. Representative to the United Nations, Special Assistant to the chairman of the Council on International Quality, Dame of the Knights of Malta, and board member of the Del Monte Corporation. That is because she exudes nice ness herself along with whiffs of "Air du Temps" perfume.

When the door opens it is not a secretary who comes out to usher you into the took-lined office of the Chief of Protocol. It is Ambassador Black herself. She shakes hands with a dry, strong, small-hand and thin leads the way into her office with the familiar, jaunty little walk. When she turns suddenly it is as though she's about to break into tap dancing. "The Good Ship Lollipop." But she talks in

Latest fraud: 'Paper people'

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
"Paper people" who obtain false identifications for criminal purposes are costing the country an estimated \$10 billion a year.

The Justice Department has released an 18-month, 800-page report by the Federal Advisory Committee on False Identification which indicates that false IDs are a costly and pervasive growth industry in the United States. For instance:

- False IDs result in a bill of \$1 billion a year in check, credit card, and securities fraud. The credit card area is particularly prone to abuse, because of its size. There are 37 million Master Charge cards and 21 million BankAmericards.
- In drug smuggling, 80 percent of the hard drugs coming into the U.S. are smuggled via false IDs.

Among the other recommendations:

- Tightening requirements for identification on birth certificate requests, as well as the matching of birth and death certificates to prevent criminals from using the names of deceased infants."

• Uniform ID standards for welfare applicants. A case was cited of a "Chicago welfare queen" who used 250 aliases in 16 states to steal more than \$150,000 from social welfare programs, she palmed off 31 addresses, three social security numbers, and records of eight "deceased husbands."

Newspapers beamed to Europe

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Elmwood, West Virginia
We sat in a small, blue-gray room in Elmwood, West Virginia, and watched the front page of the Washington Post begin to whirl on a cylinder until its black columns of type turned into blurred, grayish shapes. Four minutes later, the entire front page had been transmitted to Rome via Intelsat IV — a satellite 22,300 miles over the Atlantic Ocean.

The high-speed facsimile translation was created with a digital technique at 50,000 bits (which means that 50,000 units of information per second were sent) over a single voice circuit. Usually such a

transmission requires several voice circuits.

Using conventional, nontechnical facsimile, it would have taken longer to do the same job, sending the entire front page of the Post galloping through space to Rome.

According to Comsat more than 30 newspapers in a variety of countries use communications satellites and/or land lines for facsimile-page transmission to remote printing plants. The list includes The Christian Science Monitor, as well as the International Harald Tribune, the London Daily Mail, Pravda, Stockholm's Expressen Dagblad Nyheter, the Singapore Eastern Sun, and the Wall Street Journal.

The demonstration was the first such transmission using a digital technique at 50,000 bits (which means that 50,000 units of information per second were sent) over a single voice circuit. Usually such a

Lammy Constantine's Japanese Restaurant
KABOUKI
Typical Japanese Cuisine
9 rue de la Gaîté — Paris 14
Open evenings 7 to 1 A.M. except Sundays
Specialty Sushi
Tel. 325-0478

United States Ethnic elements bubble up from U.S. melting pot

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, Mass.

America never has lived up to the Emersonian vision of the ethnic melting pot. In fact, over the last century the nation has come more to resemble, if anything, a spicy pot of goulash with distinct chunks of foreign flavor.

Recently, Slovak sociologist Michael Novak, a leading U.S. authority on white ethnic groups, came here to proclaim the "failure of the melting pot" and the birth of a "new ethnicity," sweeping America and the world.

It is, he said, an ethnic revival rising in response to the cultural homogenization of modern development and the more fervent "search for a moral vision."

President Ford's misstatement in one of the televised debates with Mr. Carter that Eastern Europe was not under the domination of the Soviet Union, he said, not only reinforced the image of Ford as "unstoppable" but frightened many Eastern Europeans living in the U.S. who were "already worried about [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger and his dealings

[with the U.S.S.R.] in the Helsinki agreement."

"Blacks voted the same percentage [for Jimmy Carter in 1976] as they did for [Sen. George] McGovern [Democratic presidential candidate in 1972]. What changed in this election was the Roman Catholic, ethnic vote, the vote of Eastern Europeans," said Mr. Novak, a former speechwriter for Democratic presidential candidates McGovern and Edmund S. Muskie.

He added that voters of Eastern European descent numbered between 6 million and 8 million and some ethnic groups, such as Polish-Americans, had voter turnout rates of 80 percent.

Despite the political debt President-Elect Carter owes to white, ethnic voters, they may have a harder time getting the ear of the new administration than when Gerald Ford was in office, says Mr. Novak.

He is concerned that thus far Mr. Carter has little representation from "ethnic America" on his transition staff because, as Mr. Novak puts it, "It is not easy for a man from Georgia to understand Northern pluralism. But beginning in 1978, Carter will become very ethnic conscious when he realizes where he needs votes."

"There is nothing [ethnic] in Carter's experience as there was in Ford's. He [Ford] came from Grand Rapids, and was very politically conscious that it was an ethnic city," said Mr. Novak. He pointed out that Mr. Ford created a position on his White House staff for a special adviser on ethnic affairs.

Mr. Novak lauded Mr. Carter's attempt to include more women and blacks in his administration but added, in a reference to ethnic caricatures portrayed on television, "If you're going to invite in the Jeffersons, you've got to have Archie Bunker, too."

As the flight of affluent whites from urban centers continues, says Mr. Novak, it is cooperation and mutual respect between ethnic whites and blacks which will determine the success and survival of the nation's cities. "It is stable neighborhoods with secure economic bases that will keep people in the cities."

Neuchâtel
SWITZERLAND

ELECTRONA

Le spécialiste en batteries d'accumulateurs conçues pour

centres de calcul électroniques, alimentation en courant de secours, traction électrique et démarrage.

Electrona S.A.
CH-2017 Boudry/NE
Tel. 038-42 15 15
Fax 35 398 ACCU CH

Cette image pour vous, c'est le symbole de vos économies qui florissent, le signe de l'argent bien placé.

CREDIT FONCIER NEUCHATELOIS

JAEGER-LECOULTRE

ALPINITE

ALPINITE Nouveaux modèles
Votre magasin préféré est habillé la femme élégante

ALPINITE Nouveaux modèles
Vos magasins préférés sont habillés la femme élégante

For Flavours

ROBERT SCHOOR Horticulteur Fleuriste
Centre Ville Temple-Neuf 4
Tél. 25 34 86
Terreaux 21
Marin 33 23 44
St. Blaise 33 20 82

Confiserie Pâtisserie PERRIRAZ

TEA-ROOM PIES PASTRY CANDIES

Specialty Chocolates

Vitrerie Miroiterie MAISON F. BOUDRY & FILS

Peseaux Miroirs appareil à dipl. Installations sanitaires modernes Chauffage Haating Materiel & Bureau Géches 1-3

AU TIGRE ROYAL CLAUDE MONNIER

GRAND CHOIX DE MANTEAUX ET CHAPEAUX EN FOURRURE

Rue de l'Hôpital 8 (FURS)

KINDLER

Coiffures pour Dames

JACQUES ROHNER

Centre Ville Temple-Neuf 4
Tél. 25 59 28
1. Floor
Permanent Waving

Hôtel City son confort...

ses petits plats sa délicieuse cuisine chinoise

Rue de l'Hôpital 9

SUITCASES HANDBAGS UMBRELLAS

Rue du Bassin 6
Tél. 25 16 88

Av. du 1er mars 16
Tél. 25 54 12

jet monitor cat's guide you!

NATO



Europe's defense: its strength and its weakness

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
When President-Elect Jimmy Carter turns his attention to America's oldest and most important alliance, he will find NATO in some ways in better shape than it has ever been.

Mr. Carter's repeated accusation, made during the presidential election campaign, that the United States was neglecting or out of touch with its allies might have been true two or three years ago. During the 1973 Middle East war, several NATO countries refused to cooperate with the U.S. supply effort for Israel, and relations became severely strained. At one point, Europe seemed neglected enough for the Nixon administration to have to declare a "Year of Europe." But the Ford adminis-

tration has made a considerable effort to consult carefully and frequently with America's NATO allies. And a growing concern on the part of both the Americans and Europeans with the gradual Soviet buildup in conventional arms in Central Europe has generated a renewed dedication to the alliance on both sides of the Atlantic.

While there is some apprehension on the European side about the future under Jimmy Carter and while there always has been some concern, particularly in West Germany, that the United States might — in its quest for détente — lose sight of its NATO commitment and take unilateral action with the Soviets in a nuclear weapons deal, the Europeans appear to be working more harmoniously with each other and with the Americans than they were just a year ago.

When the NATO ministers met last year in Brussels, the dispute between Britain and Ireland over fishing rights was raging — and causing dismay in the alliance. Portugal seemed to be maintaining uncertain control at best over its rebellious Army units. And there was a persistent fear that Italy, too, could be "lost" to NATO because of Communist political victories. But, from the NATO point of view, the "worst" failed to occur in any of these places.

High-priority items

The French, who have always been a worry for their NATO partners, are engaged in what everyone considers to be a long overdue reorganization of their armed forces, cutting down on their badly trained conscript manpower and increasing the professionalism of their army.

But NATO does not lack for problems, and some of them are thorny enough that Mr. Carter himself may have to intervene and exert his presidential clout in order to move all parties toward a resolution.

Among the high-priority items facing the Carter administration will be decisions on:

- How to cope with the Soviets' conventional arms buildup in Central Europe. To many military observers, the buildup goes beyond a strictly defensive capability. The old fallback position — that the West would bring nuclear weapons into battle if the Soviets were in danger of breaking through with conventional arms — now is being questioned in this day of rough nuclear equivalence between the two superpowers.

- How to put an end to the wasteful duplication of weapons development and production among the NATO countries. According to one expert, Thomas A. Collaghian Jr., the waste exceeds \$10 billion a year. With 14 defense ministries and 33 armed forces, there is what NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns calls "a logistics nightmare that may well prove impossible of support."

In the meantime, in the American Army, according to Robert W. Komer of the RAND Corporation, "the tendency is to design and produce equipment as if the Army were the only force in NATO and we'd be fighting the Russians alone." And, he says, in an Army magazine article, "We can't even talk with each other over most of the tactical communications now in use..."

- How to repair the breach in NATO's vulnerable southern flank. Mr. Carter is expected to seek congressional approval fairly quickly for new defense agreements there with both Turkey and Greece which are NATO allies whose dispute over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea has caused the Alliance great anguish.

Evenhanded policy

Mr. Carter already had begun, through a statement to American senators, to let the Greeks and Turks know his plans to be evenhanded. His campaign statements had led the Greeks to believe that he was going to favor them.

In his campaign statements, Mr. Carter acknowledged a need to do something about the Russian buildup and has implicitly endorsed a greater standardization of weapons systems. But, according to a well-researched article in Congressional Quarterly, standardization efforts may meet great resistance in the U.S. Congress.

"The key to the success of future moves toward greater NATO standardization may lie in Carter's willingness to commit to such baileys joined up again."

At last — arms may be standardized

By a staff correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels
Quietly, with little publicity, 11 European nations are moving ahead with plans to coordinate their weapons production and procurement.

Given the cash-man-for-himself attitude of the past in the region, the development holds wide-ranging implications for the future. In view of some diplomats, it has the potential for becoming the most important step forward in European defense cooperation of the last decade. It already has succeeded in helping bring the French, long known for their defiant independence, into closer collaboration with their NATO allies. And most defense exports would agree that a credible West European defense requires a contribution from France.

In addition to its obvious aims of (1) securing French cooperation and (2) doing away with some of the wasteful duplication of effort in the development of weapons, the 11-nation European grouping, known as the European Program Group (EPG), has the unstated aim of (3) increasing West European bargaining power when it comes to negotiating with the United States over the sales and procurement of arms. At stake are sales in the tens of billions of dollars and possible savings through "standardization" and integration of weapons systems.

Given the bargaining power which the EPG accomplished so far? Among other things, it has (1) decided, on site types of equipment to be worked on in common, (2) agreed on the need to produce 1,000 tactical fighter planes between 1983 and 1985, and (3) created for the alliance.

Given the bargaining power which the EPG accom-

plished so far? Among other things, it has (1) decided, on site types of equipment to be worked on in common, (2) agreed on the need to produce 1,000 tactical fighter planes between 1983 and 1985, and (3) created for the alliance.

Given the bargaining power which the EPG accom-

plished so far? Among other things, it has (1) decided, on site types of equipment to be worked on in common, (2) agreed on the need to produce 1,000 tactical fighter planes between 1983 and 1985, and (3) created for the alliance.

Given the bargaining power which the EPG accom-

plished so far? Among other things, it has (1) decided, on site types of equipment to be worked on in common, (2) agreed on the need to produce 1,000 tactical fighter planes between 1983 and 1985, and (3) created for the alliance.

Given the bargaining power which the EPG accom-

plished so far? Among other things, it has (1) decided, on site types of equipment to be worked on in common, (2) agreed on the need to produce 1,000 tactical fighter planes between 1983 and 1985, and (3) created for the alliance.

Given the bargaining power which the EPG accom-

plished so far? Among other things, it has (1) decided, on site types of equipment to be worked on in common, (2) agreed on the need to produce 1,000 tactical fighter planes between 1983 and 1985, and (3) created for the alliance.

Given the bargaining power which the EPG accom-

plished so far? Among other things, it has (1) decided, on site types of equipment to be worked on in common, (2) agreed on the need to produce 1,000 tactical fighter planes between 1983 and 1985, and (3) created for the alliance.

Given the bargaining power which the EPG accom-

Africa

Will a touch of capitalism push Tanzanians to hoe a better row?

By June Gootvyn
Staff correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tanzania, whose agrarian socialism is watched by all Africa, soon may try a few "capitalistic" incentives to spark economic growth, according to well-informed Western sources.

"Kilimanjaro cashews" and "uhuru coffee" will not suddenly appear on the International market, as one promoter of capitalism suggested. "Wealth is to be divided, not produced," said one Western diplomat.

But some pragmatic Tanzanian leaders in the civil service and the Cabinet recognize that lack of incentives for workers is a problem here.

Workers, who are urged and often coerced to return from the towns to the farms, are daily drummed with slogans of socialist equality. The local newspapers which are in the hands of the ideologues no longer reflect the thinking of the government planners, according to a Western observer.

A turn in economic thinking will not mean foreign investment can flood in, but merely that some incentive concepts, perhaps similar to those in communist Yugoslavia, would be allowed.

Drought in Tanzania in 1973 and 1974, the rise in oil prices, a 40 percent rate of inflation in 1975, and the lack of incentives have made the economy even more sluggish.

Divided wealth

Up to now the attitude of the Tanzanians, whose economy is state-controlled, has been that "wealth is to be divided, not produced," said one Western diplomat.

This is in stark contrast to the economy of neighboring Kenya, which has welcomed foreign investment and is booming industrially. (Critics would say Kenya is not dividing its wealth.)

The black market across the Kenyan border will be one barometer of whether new incentives in Tanzania will turn the strained economy around. Now, a farmer in Tanzania can and does take his cow to sell in Kenya and gets twice the value for it in Kenyan shillings.

He would get in Tanzanian shillings. If conditions do not improve, that black market is likely to expand.

Crops this year are good in Tanzania, but economists are not certain if this is the result of higher (government-set) prices for crops or of the more favorable weather.

Tanzanians and defenders who say, "Give us time — by the year 2000 we will prove our way was better," are difficult to refute. They could be right.

But some agricultural economists are concerned the relocation of peasant farmers into 9,000 villages was carried out without sufficient planning and preparation. The peasants had been scattered over the country.

Farming

This resettlement may not have given enough weight to the traditional shifting pattern of farming, which was suited to the quickly exhaustible tropic soil. When soil around the new villages is depleted, will the farmers have to be moved again?

The recent rounding up of drifters in Dar es Salaam who were moved out to farming areas

has not worked well. Some mistakes have been made: housewives were picked up while shopping, and many of the drifters have floated right back to town.

As one economic expert with the Economic Commission for Africa said: "Youths gravitating into towns is something beyond economies. After all, I didn't stay in Oknulige [Oknulige]."

Another major economic issue is the status of the East African Community (EAC), which once bound Tanzania with Kenya and Uganda.

Informed sources say Kenya wants the EAC disbanded, while poorer Tanzania and chaotic Uganda would like the remaining joint services to continue. This includes the communications system, research centers, and the airways, while this month stopped service to about eight small airfields.

Tanzania is trying to make much of its trade relations with independent Mozambique, but a trade alliance with Mozambique on Zambia would not be very beneficial because the three countries basically have the same items available to trade.

JOHANNESBURG PRETORIA THE REEF South Africa



J. Rutherford Moulding Company (Pty) Ltd.

A. Nurminton (Proprietor)

WOOD MACHINING — MOULDINGS — BEADS
— PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS —
ARTISTS STRETCHERS
JOINERY MACHINED TO ORDER

P.O. Box 28253,
Kensington.
2101.
Telephone: 830-3852

Work: 134 Side Road,
West Turffontein.



RONALD SANDERS (PTY) LTD.

Exclusive House Furnishers

57 de Villiers St., Johannesburg
207 Bee St., Johannesburg

2101
at
Ster City, cor. Beatrix & Pretorius Sts., Pretoria

Telephone: 23-7553
22-0765
42-4151

H. D. ROSS-ADAMS Insurance Broker

Panion: Schemes, Whole
Life, Motor, Retirement An-
nuitate, Endowment, Deferred
Compensation, Tax and Es-
tate Planning, Houseowner's
and Business Insurance.

Phone:
54-2833 (Day)
51-2894 (Night)
P.O. Box 1790
Banon, Transvaal, 1500

IMMEDIATE TRANSFER
GUARANTEED
MORTGAGE BONDS
IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION

Office 54-2831
Residence 51-2894
West 239, Germiston, 1400, Transvaal

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

618-2504

61

With IMF loan, unions could push Britain over the top

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The British Government has announced the spending cuts to which it is committing itself in return for the \$3.8 billion loan it has asked from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told the House of Commons Wednesday that in return for these cuts, IMF managing director H. Johannes Witteveen was prepared to recommend granting of the loan.

But the immediate reaction of the money markets was that the proposed cuts were not enough to enable Britain to start climbing out of the economic pit it is in and begin paying its own way. The pound — which had risen in value very slightly early last week in expectation of Chancellor Healey's announcement — fell two cents in its dollar value late Wednesday to \$1.8655.

It is known that at the outset of the loan negotiations, the IMF had wanted bigger cuts and more austerity than those finally announced by Mr. Healey in return for the loan. But the IMF

was apparently persuaded by the British Cabinet's argument that cuts beyond a certain point would in fact be counterproductive.

Cooperation stressed

The Cabinet is convinced that there cannot be economic recovery in Britain without the voluntary cooperation of the trade unions in keeping wages down. The government has so far secured this cooperation through a so-called social contract with the unions. What the Cabinet feared during loan negotiations was that if government spending were cut too savagely, unemployment would rise above a level tolerable to the unions, which would then feel obliged to break the social contract. A round of high wage-increases would then probably follow, supported by industrial action (such as strikes) that could wreck economic recovery and put dangerous strains on the social fabric of British democracy.

Some left-wing Labour MPs shouted "Re-sign!" when Mr. Healey announced his cuts — as did opposition Conservatives. (The left-wingers are ideologically against spending cuts and tend to have a little-England approach from Britain to elsewhere.)

Overall the spending cuts announced by Mr. Healey amount to £3.5 billion (\$8.8 billion) over the next two years — £1.5 billion in the financial year beginning April 1, 1977, and £2 in the financial year beginning April 1, 1978. (These are the figures for the bottom line known as the public sector borrowing requirement.)

To help achieve these cuts, the government intends to lop off the equivalent of \$504 million from the defense budget and \$188 million from overseas aid over the next two financial years. There will also be cutbacks in road and school building, in the civil service, and in housing programs.

Taxes are to be raised on tobacco and alcohol, but not until Jan. 1 — that is, not till after Christmas. And to help further cushion the

From page 1

★Soothing oil

The timing of the gesture was arranged skillfully. Sheikh Yamani's announcement in Qatar came within a few minutes of the time Mr. Carter said at a press conference in Atlanta, Georgia, that his future Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, along with present Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, was already in conversation with "nations involved in the OPEC decision" on oil prices.

Mr. Carter added that he could not "anticipate what the OPEC nations will do, but I feel very good about their attitude."

In other words, there is already a negotiation between this incoming administration and Saudi Arabia about a collaboration that would be aimed at stabilizing the American economy.

From page 1

★S. A. businessmen campaign against apartheid

Business organizations — including major department stores, banks, insurance companies, oil companies, and five-star hotels — have been asked to take part in the campaign.

The idea for the campaign came from a string of resolutions passed earlier this year at the annual congress of the national association of chambers of commerce, when businessmen from all over the country debated the wave of black unrest and South Africa's failing economy.

Practice as well as preaching

Most of them were convinced that the government was not moving fast enough to implement black demands, and that political initiatives were having direct social and economic consequences.

But dole-givers pointed out that white organized commerce was urging the government to make reforms in race relations, businessmen to

stabilize the relationship between the West and the oil-producing countries, and stabilizing the Middle East.

The question among diplomats is whether these opening moves toward collaboration between the world's biggest single exporter of oil and the United States can overcome the radical influences resisting a settlement in the Middle East. Radical Arabs prefer another war to peace. So, too, do Israel's hawkish Arabs. Radicals are of course encouraged from Moscow. Israeli hawkish know that Israel's military position is excellent now but is bound in the long run to decline. The settlement must come fairly soon. Certainly within the next two years. Otherwise, the forces pushing the two sides to another war would probably overcome

the forces at present working toward peace.

The state of the American economy over the next decade is probably involved in this matter. The United States is increasing its dependence on oil, and on Arabian oil. Consumption in the United States is still going up. No significant progress has yet been made in going over to alternate sources of energy. Americans burn more Arabian oil every year.

Mr. Carter would like to check the rate of inflation. To do so he needs the cooperation of Saudi Arabia. If he could get steady oil prices at the beginning of his administration he would have an argument against any and all other forms of price rise. He might even be able to talk the steel companies into rolling back their own latest price rises.

themselves should start at once to practice what they preach.

Leading businessmen and industrialists have also convened a formal conference on the "quality of life" in the black urban townships. The delegates included the South African mining tycoon Harry Oppenheimer, and the head of an important Afrikaans publishing company, David de Villiers, as well as a sprinkling of leading blacks.

Although these organizers went out of their way to deny that politics was involved, the question of the future of black citizens in the black urban areas is the hottest political issue confronting the government at present. It is impossible to avoid the political implications in any thorough consideration of the subject.

Final course of action

In the end, the businessmen decided to try to find ways to enable more urban Africans to

From page 1

★Revolutionary groups vie for fleeing blacks

ANC officials claim to have enrolled about 80 youths in Tanzania. Some of those have been "conducted" through guerrilla training camps in Mozambique to training centers around Morogoro in southern Tanzania.

The ANC appears to be sending its numbers toward training to infiltrate into South Africa with weapons.

Reflecting ANC's admitted aim that armed struggle is the only method to use, Yusuf Afrika, the head of ANC radio broadcasting, repeatedly called the three young recruits this correspondent "Marxist soldiers." (Chief Albert Lutuli was a president of ANC and won the Nobel peace prize in 1960.)

Military preparedness

Because of the ANC's ties with the Soviet Union and Mozambique, the movement seems

to be more advanced militarily than PAC is. One informed Western source says that, in fact, most of the students coming out of South Africa are refusing to choose either ANC or PAC. Instead, they are sticking with their own organizations — the South African Student Organization (SASO), and the South African Student Movement (SASM).

However, youths who come to Tanzania have to align themselves with the ANC or PAC, or they will be thrown into jail. In Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, this does not hold.

Back to school

Botswana is especially hard hit with an estimated 600 youths and with little money to support them. It already has taken in many Zimbabwean (black Rhodesian) refugees.

Brooch of abiding my outsider's stating conditions in Britain — as the IMF has discreetly done.) But significantly, one of the most powerful trade union leaders, Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers Union, said he thought the government's approach would ensure survival of the social contract.

Defense a victim
Overall the spending cuts announced by Mr. Healey amount to £3.5 billion (\$8.8 billion) over the next two years — £1.5 billion in the financial year beginning April 1, 1977, and £2 in the financial year beginning April 1, 1978. (These are the figures for the bottom line known as the public sector borrowing requirement.)

To help achieve these cuts, the government intends to lop off the equivalent of \$504 million from the defense budget and \$188 million from overseas aid over the next two financial years. There will also be cutbacks in road and school building, in the civil service, and in housing programs.

Taxes are to be raised on tobacco and alcohol, but not until Jan. 1 — that is, not till after Christmas. And to help further cushion the

Should U.S. money aid Chile?

By Daniel Souterland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The new Congress is going to be taking a closer — and more critical — look at the way the United States channels aid funds through international banking organizations into countries under authoritarian control.

This already has become apparent in the questioning by some congressmen of two probable World Bank loans to Chile which may amount to as much as \$60 million. Other congressmen plan to hold hearings next year on the relationship between organizations such as the World Bank and the human rights issue in countries such as Chile.

During the presidential election campaign, Jimmy Carter made a number of statements of concern for the suppression of human rights in some of the countries which are receiving American economic and military assistance.

As recently as last month, as President-Elect, he said of the human-rights situation in Chile and elsewhere that "the allocation of foreign aid and the normal friendship of our country would be determined or affected certainly by the attitude of those countries toward human rights." A day later, Chile's military leaders released more than 300 political prisoners in an apparent attempt to improve their image with the incoming Carter administration.

In the past, critics of aid to countries such as Chile have focused their attention on direct assistance from the United States. But with direct aid declining and multilateral assistance increasing, they have begun to ask more ques-



Will funneling of U.S. funds here help break bonds of tyranny?

tions about the international banking organizations in which the United States plays such an important role.

In the World Bank, the United States holds 22.66 percent of the voting power.

In the International Development Association (IDA), which handles the World Bank's smaller, or concessionary, loans, the U.S. voting share is 37.3 percent.

In a recent letter to Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon, nine Democratic congressmen raised objections to the apparent U.S. acquiescence in negotiations for two World Bank loans in question for Chile.

"Although no prohibition exists to limit U.S. approval of World Bank lending to countries like Chile, which so systematically violate human rights, it is the clear intent of Congress

that we not support such repressive regimes through any economic assistance channel," the letter said.

The

country has had to cope with a staggering rate of inflation — it reached a peak of more than 300 percent in 1973 — and severe unemployment.

The Chilean military leaders have adopted an economic program modeled after the conservative theories of Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, winner of this year's Nobel Prize for Economics. But there now is considerable doubt as to the effectiveness of this Friedman "monetarist" approach in the Chile context, given the continuing decline in the country's economic and financial fortunes. And Chile is finding it hard to obtain all the foreign investment it had been counting on.

The discouragement of further investment and assistance to Chile by the incoming Carter administration could prove to be a decisive blow to the military leaders' economic plans.



The Christian Science Monitor
London Bureau, 4 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7JH
or
Box 125, Astor Station/Boat, MA, U.S.A. 02123

Please send the weekly International Monitor to:
Name (Please print)

Address

City

Country

Post Code

Fax

Phone

Sign my gift card from:

U.S. Dollars British Pounds W. German Marks Dutch Guilders Swiss Francs

10 mos. 12.50 6.75 31.20 33.75 35.00

1 year 25.00 13.50 62.50 67.50 70.00

Notes: Include delivery by regular mail. Special airmail rates on request.

Check/money order enclosed in one of above currencies.

International Money Order to follow

Bank draft enclosed (U.S. Dollars)

Argentina: terrorists in retreat

By James Nelson Godsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla says his military government "is very close to a final victory" over leftist terrorists.

Taking off "very significant results" in the campaign against the guerrillas, General Videla notes that many of the leaders of the two leftist organizations — the Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo and the Montoneros — have been killed or jailed.

But the general, who seized power March 23 in a coup that toppled South America's first women president, warns that merely destroying the paramilitary guerrillas is not enough.

In a 90-minute interview in the Casa Rosada, the seat of government here, he said there have to be "real solutions" to the political, social, economic, and cultural problems that permitted the guerrillas to win such widespread support in Argentina and to do so much damage in the past decade.

Winning the peace

What those problems are solved, "we will not only have won the war against subversion, but we will have won the peace for the Argentine people," he said.

Left unmentioned were the bitter disagreements within the government over priorities and the pressures being put on it by workers who have lost 40 percent of their purchasing power in the past year.

General Videla said the priorities of his government include cutting inflation, maintaining employment at its present high levels, cutting government expenses and bureaucracy, and bringing in foreign capital for development of the nation.

He held out little expectation that 1977 would be an easy year for Argentines. The government for its part "must realist internal and external pressures," the businessman must hold down on "his earnings as no to provide recession and unemployment," he said.

He admitted that some abuses of human rights may have occurred in the past eight months, but said: "It is wrong to think this is the norm."

Although General Videla knows this is unpopular, he gives every indication of being determined to make the policy stick.

Brazil cozies up to Peru

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil's current diplomatic courtship of Peru is raising a lot of eyebrows in Latin America.

In the first place, any Brazilian initiative, diplomatic or otherwise, is suspect in a hemisphere that worries about Brazil's increasing political and economic muscle. And Peru has been among the most concerned.

But the courtship is blossoming.

The presidents of the two nations, both military men, met last month at Iquitos on the Peruvian stretch of the Amazon, in what both sides are hailing as a rapprochement between their countries, whose relations have been anything but cordial over the years.

Still, the basic suspicion with which Portuguese-speaking Brazil is held in Spanish-speaking South America would seem to offer major stumbling blocks to the courtship. Foreign offices throughout Latin America wonder why Brazil is courting Peru and why Peru is acceding to Brazil's blandishments.

The answers are elusive. They have to do with Peru's current economic difficulties, which could be alleviated with Brazilian assistance.

tance. But there is more. Among the Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America, only Peru has ties with black Africa that go back almost a decade, and these ties fit into Brazil's own interests.

There are indications that Peru and Brazil may soon offer a consortium of technological help to the developing African nations.

Time is guardedly optimistic about the rapprochement with Brazil. But suspicion of Brazil and its motives lingers.

There is concern that Brazil will dominate any arrangement. This is particularly true on the issue of Amazon development. More than 2,000 miles of the river flow through Brazil.

An international organization to coordinate development of the Amazon has been suggested over the years. But Peru fears that such an organization would doom it to second-class status. The issue was discussed by Generals Morales Bermudez and Geisel during their Amazon meeting, and sources in Brasilia say the idea is far advanced.

The treaties signed by the two generals cover commerce, drug traffic, tropical medicine, radio frequencies, Amazonian navigation, and telephone services — issues that have not yet been resolved between them for years.

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

England

STOCKPORT

SHAWS

THE HOUSE
OF FINE
FURNITURE
THE
PRIVATE FIRM
WITH THE
PERSONAL SERVICE

5/8/7 The Square Hyde
(081) 485-2848

1/11 Middle Hillgate
Stockport
(081) 485-4227

WORTHING

Jordan & Cook LTD.

Experts in the Art
of House Furnishing

35/39 SOUTH ST.
WORTHING, SUSSEX

May We Quote You
for REMOVAL
and STORAGE?

TELEPHONE
WORTHING (0903) 35701

WORTHING

WHITTINGTONS FOOTWEAR

For MATURE Feel
Leather Shoes
Naturally

Courteous
Experienced Service

4 THE BROADWAY
BRIGHTON ROAD
WORTHING, SUSSEX
(Opposite Steyne Gardens)

Tel. 201438

WORTHING

Insurances Effected by the Leading Companies and at Lloyds

Gifts for all occasions
Repairs a Specialty
Agents for Cyma Watches

51-2258

6 Library St., Germiston

GERMISTON

Most things Ins. CLEANING

Professional
Dry Cleaning

R.O. Box 2102 Phone 2-2107

1 Orange Street
(Next to Christian Science Church)

CAPE TOWN

C.N.A. for the largest selection of

STATIONERY
BOOKS • TOYS
GIFTS • RECORDS
MAGAZINES

Branches throughout the
Republic of South Africa

BRITISH ISLES

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LONGLEY
AND CO.
(FURNISHERS) LTD.

CARPETS
CURTAINS
BEDDING
FURNITURE

St. Leonards Road, Bexhill

Westcliff-on-Sea

Tel. 214000

BURNS

19 West Rd.,
Westcliff-on-Sea

Tel. Southend 48105

Speak

To Monitor Advertisers

Tel. 217-67-32 219-27-07

England

WORTHING

Jordan and Cook Ltd.

Specialists in
FLORAL
ARTISTRY

LIVERPOOL ROAD,
WORTHING

Telephone (0903) 328485

EUROPE

Belgium

BRUSSELS

Tout est meilleur chez

ROB alimentation

Le Spécialiste du frais

More than 12,000
items of food
for your selection.

Open daily: 10 am to 7 pm.

Free Delivery

Ouvert chaque jour de
10.00 à 19.00

Livraison à domicile dans
un rayon de 20 KM.

No. de tél. unique pour
commande 02/771.20.60

Only quality and freshness
à ROB

Uccle, Fort Jaco
Ixelles, Porte de Namur
Woluwe,
Boulevard de la Woluwe

WADENSWIL

ALL INSURANCES

VERSICHERUNGEN

KUNZ & JACOBER

Wadenswil

Tel. 75 03 50

ZURICH

Maroquinerie l'Etrier

Fancy leather goods

702, Chée de Waterloo
Beaule-Bela

Tél. 48.70.24

BRUSSELS

CONFISERIE

Hefiti

ZURICH

Specialist for finest Pralines

Art. Floral

TÉLÉFLOR

Belle-Vueplatz

TEL. 52 26 05

BAHNHOFSTR

TEL. 27 13 90

ZURICH

Coiffure Louis

beim Hotel Storchen

STORCHENGASSE 14

8001 ZÜRICH

TELEFON 27.05.26

überlegend und geflekt

France

PARIS

RAPPORTS — TARIFS
BILANS — CIRCULAIRES
TIRAGE & ASSEMBLAGE
INSTANTANÉ

Tous Imprimés Offset
Type et Relief

FOURNITURES DE BUREAUX

BELLEVILLE — RENEAUX

35 rue de Penthièvre, Ville

Metz Franklin Roosevelt

Tel. 359.00.41 — 225.74.86

CAOEAUX — CARTES

CALCULATRICES

LAMPES STYLOS

Switzerland

BABEL

Alle Carrosserie
Reparaturen und
Neuanfertigungen

fachmännisch
prompt, preiswert

CARROSSERIE WENGER

BASEL

Aeschliwilerstr. 15 (balm Brausbad)

Tel. 39 05 00

Klingentalstr. 77 Filiale Kleinbasel

Tel. 32 04 63

WADENSWIL

ALL INSURANCES

VERSICHERUNGEN

KUNZ & JACOBER

Wadenswil

Tel. 75 03 50

ZURICH

Maroquinerie l'Etrier

Fancy leather goods

702, Chée de Waterloo

Beaule-Bela

Tél. 48.70.24

BRUSSELS

CONFISERIE

Hefiti

ZURICH

Specialist for finest Pralines

Art. Floral

TÉLÉFLOR

Belle-Vueplatz

TEL. 52 26 05

BAHNHOFSTR

TEL. 27 13 90

ZURICH

Coiffure Louis

beim Hotel Storchen

STORCHENGASSE 14

8001 ZÜRICH

TELEFON 27.05.26

überlegend und geflekt

BRUSSELS

Seek

Out

Monitor Advertisers

Tel. 217-67-32 219-27-07

MONITOR readers respond:



The Gospel of Matthew (2:23) records that, according to the prophets, the Messiah would "be called a Nazarene." Nazareth, in lower Galilee, is a small city set on a hill.

"And Joseph . . . went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David:) To be taxed with his espoused wife, being great with child; and she brought forth her firstborn son . . ."

Matthew 2:7



Age-old mode of travel along a dusty road



Region of Jericho on one route between Nazareth and Bethlehem

THE LAND OF JESUS

Nazareth, Bethlehem

By Gordon N. Converse
Chief photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land has been torn by wars and conflict from ancient times right up to the present. Many ancient sites have been destroyed. And, since its establishment as a modern state 28 years ago, Israel has undergone rapid modernization that alters the landscape.

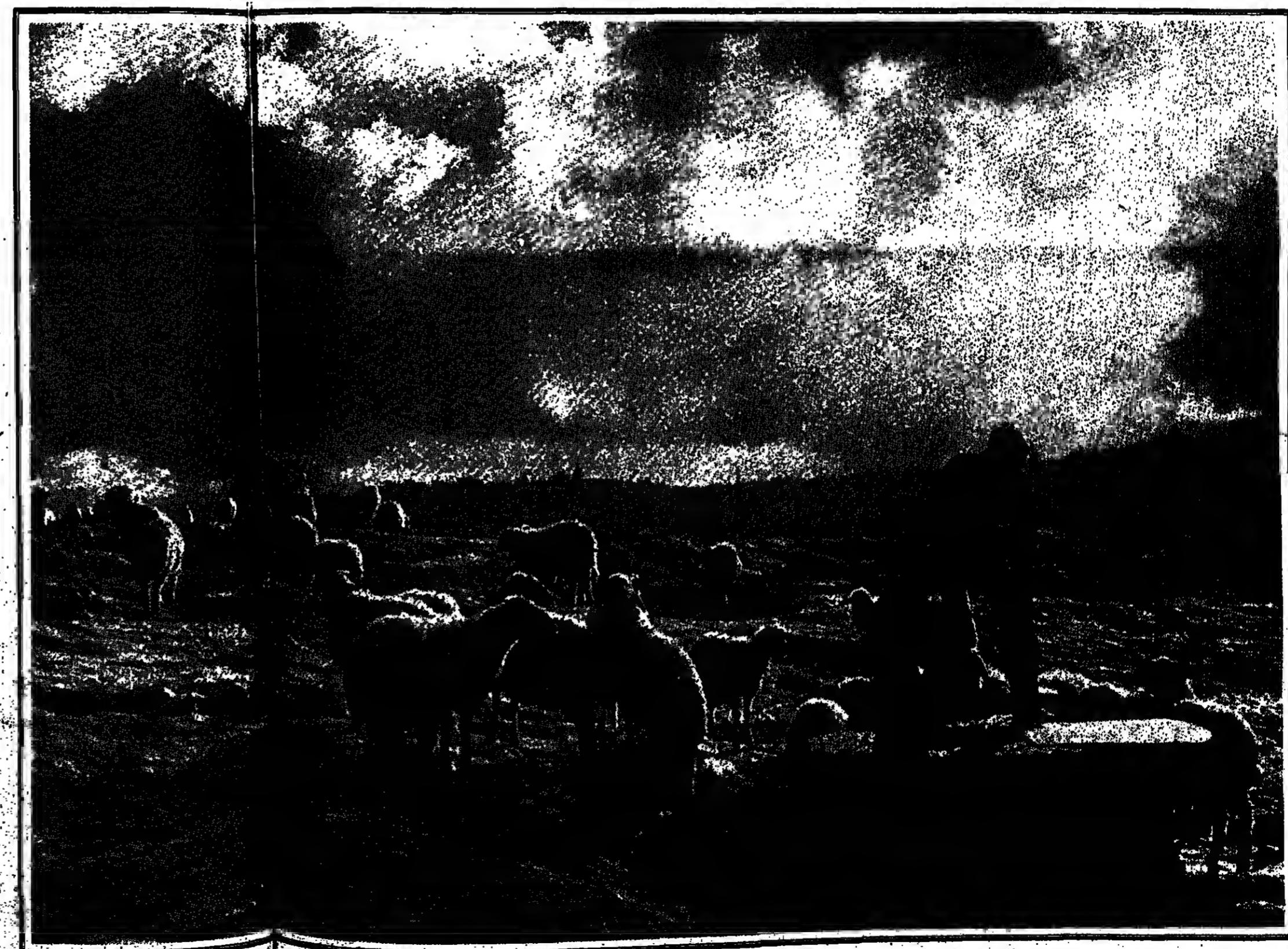
Is it possible to bridge 2,000 years and go back today to scenes which formed the living background of the Gospels? To do this one has to avoid the sectarian shrines, which

both commemorate and obliterate so many sites recorded in the Old and New Testaments, and look for remnants that survive with relatively little or no change.

Though the search becomes more difficult every year, it is still possible to find scenes that capture the flavor of the land of Jesus as portrayed in the Scriptures. Today the first of two photo essays records the locale of the Christmas story as related in Luke's and Matthew's Gospels. Galilee will be featured next week.



"And there were . . . shepherds abiding in the field . . . says Luke (2:8) of the day Jesus was born. Nearly 2,000 years later flocks can still be seen grazing in the valley below Bethlehem (left). At the sheep market in Jerusalem, a shepherd (right) pauses, leaning on his staff."



financial

As the pound drops foreigners pick up the bargains

British retail boom is expected to last

By Ralph Shaffer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Everybody is bad-mouthing the British economy. The pound nosedives at the lowest figure ever, and business should be terrible.

The trouble is, British retailers don't know anything about this. Stores and shops are crowded to overflowing, cash registers are ringing like sleighbells, and stocks are moving off shelves and counters as if buying things might be going out of style. It's Christmas and holiday gift-giving time, but that hasn't anything to do with this retail boom. It is likely to keep right on going beyond Dec. 24.

Mostly, it is because foreigners have found out Britain is the bargain basement of today's developed world. Much of the credit for the new gold rush lies in the devaluation of the British pound. But this is not the whole story. American visitors, for example, still can find

bargains in, say, goods exclusively British, like cashmere knitwear, sterling bone cabin, crystal, and the like.

But the real bargains are being snapped up by visitors from the Contineo - Belgium, France, Germany. Their savings come from low British currency exchange rates plus tax savings. Britain's value-added taxes (VAT) are now - 8 percent on most consumer goods, none on food items, and only 12 percent on luxuries. France's, by comparison, top out at 33 percent, Belgium's at 25 percent, and Germany's at an average 11 percent. Value-added taxes are usually included in all retail prices in most countries that have them.

Britain today shows a wide, wide range of imported goods from the world's most tempting markets. This freedom of shopper's choice is one side of the magnet; the other is that nations of the continental countries have more spendable income than British counterparts because of lower direct income taxes. Retail executives say the British aren't buying - it's the continentals who are.

The boom is centering on the channel coast in the cities of Dover, Canterbury, and Folk-



stone, as well as in shops in London's West End. Even the biggies of London's retail trade say foreign business runs in about this proportion of sales: Marks & Spencer, 15 percent; Selfridges, 40 percent; Mulberry, 75 percent; and Jaeger, 30 percent. And all this in the past four months. For the first eight months of 1976, retail sales were down 0.5 percent.

What kind of savings are Europeans able to make? The London Sunday Telegraph's original research shows these approximate price comparisons:

	London	Paris	Brussels	Stockholm
Wool pullover	\$ 7	\$ 9	\$ 9.50	\$ 11
Man's shirt	10	16	16.75	18
Stereo music center	280	340	350	400
24 pc. dinner service	30	55	57	70

Foodstuffs comparable

British foodstuffs are a comparable bargain - especially for the Belgians. Cross channel

visitors return carrying fat bags crammed with staples: butter, bacon, eggs, tea, coffee and meat.

London executives are beginning to feel the new business boomlet from foreign visitors is a holiday-time flare-up.

"This could well be a long-run trend," says one London-based merchandising director. "It is doubtful if the British pound can recover quickly; maybe it will not recover at all. It may be the present rate of under £1.60 to the dollar will be permanent. In theory, this should make our goods expensive. But this takes time. The continentals meanwhile are quick to realize there is a lag on price increases. They know, too, if they take the time and trouble, they can get a refund on VAT taxes in England."

The shopping spree in Britain may be effective means of aiding the economy and changing some of those gloomy headlines.

French post office sells more than just stamps

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
Where would you go if you lived in France and wanted to arrange the financing for a house you plan to buy in 1982?

The post office, of course.

Where would you go to send an illustrated congratulatory telegram to Cousin Giselle on her wedding day, or to wire 400 francs to Cousin Pierre whose car has broken down at Lafontaine, or to telephone Uncle Gilles whose ship has just put in at Hong Kong?

The post office again.

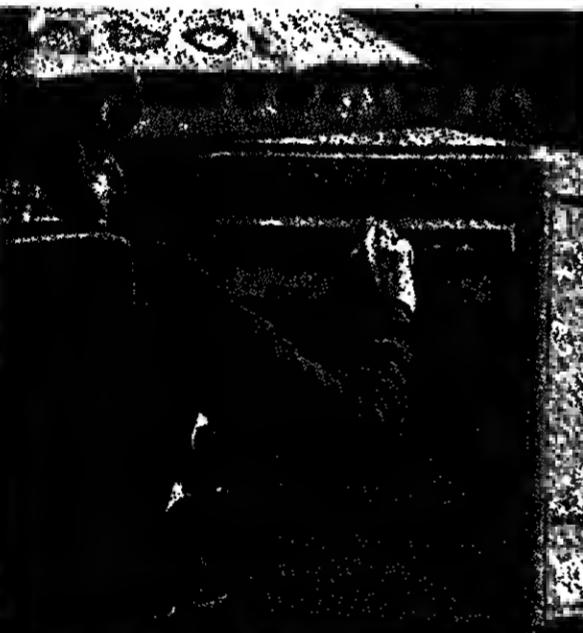
Every one of France's 34,000 townships, except the five where there is not even one resident, has a mayor and a post office. And in every post office you can buy life insurance and annuities, telecommunicate almost anywhere in the world, and perform a score of financial operations.

\$12 billion a year

To make it possible, the French Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone employs 430,000 persons and spends over \$12 billion a year.

You can open a savings account in any post office, for each member of your family, including a day-old baby if you have one. And in each person's first passbook, and the interest it draws, no income tax is due. (The total on anyone's first passbook is limited; further passbooks would be subject to income tax with other revenues.) Money can be drawn out at any time, and within certain limits, in any post office.

If you plan to buy a house or apartment, you open a savings-home account, and after four years you can use the amount



Letter box in Paris. — By P. Norman McWhorter, staff photographer

In France, post office does more than take a letter

plus a first loan proportional to what you have saved, and a second loan as well. If you prefer, you can buy treasury bonds, government loans, and mutual funds based on shares quoted on the French stock exchanges.

The life insurance sold in the post office is the post office's own, especially good terms, but limited to holders of either post office savings accounts or saving-home accounts, if under 50 years old.

Boxes even sold

You can send practically anything anywhere, including verbal messages to local post offices for transmission in writing to residents who have no telephone. You can deposit your telegrams up to 10 days in advance if you want a reduced rate - otherwise it is 17 cents a word for the first 10, including address, then 9 cents, in France. Urgent telegrams, double price; illustrated telegrams, 80 cents extra.

The post office even supplies neat boxes for your packages at a small fee. And you can get a receipt from the person you send to for anything, even including telegrams if you pay extra for "in own hand only."

Local phone calls anywhere are only 8 cents; for long distance the charge is by periods of 3 minutes from public call boxes, or by seconds from private phones.

Two post offices, rue de Louvre in Paris and Orly Airport, are open 24 hours a day, every day of the year.

All these services are explained in a book prepared by the new Minister for the PTT, of which 12 million copies are being distributed. On the cover is the post office slogan, "Yours Day by Day" - with the latter "o" shown as a heart.

Interestingly, the title of the book is "The Post and You, not 'You and the Post.' The 430,000 well-trained and highly efficient PTT employees still tend to feel that a public servant is on a somewhat higher plane than this public.

Keeping an American Indian craft afloat

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greenville, N.H.

Just off the highway to Milford, N.H., a young man kneels in the grass beneath a large willow tree. Surrounded by a carpet of cedar chips and scrolls of peeled birch bark, he remains serenely still. Only his eyes move. They glide silently over the smooth symmetry of his creation. In one more day it will be finished.

Then the young man moves his head. First to the right. Then to the left. Again his consecrated stare runs its delicate touch over the surface of his carefully crafted work. First the frame, then the ribs, then the seams. Again he is perfectly still. Again his eyes trace the graceful lines.

Suddenly he breaks his pose, and, with the abandon and precision of an inspired artist, he attacks his creation. Wood shavings explode from his crooked knife. He is too absorbed to care or notice as the chips cling to the red wool of his Hudson's Bay jacket and nestle into the crevices of his thick brown hand.

Henri Vallancourt is putting the final touches on the prehistoric technology he calls his profession - building birch bark canoes.

It is a cold autumn morning, the kind that frosts his breath and oubles his nimble, gloveless fingers. "Last night a bucket of rainwater froze over hard to put a list through," Henri grins from behind the bristle of one day's growth of beard. Fortunately, it is one of Henri's last days working outside. This is his seventh and last canoe of the season.

Winter work ahead

Before the lonely chill of Canada's winter winds sweep into southern New Hampshire, he would retreat to the larpaper shed behind his parents' house. There, comforted by the warmth of his wood stove and a stereo playing Beethoven and Linda Ronstadt, he would spend the winter months carving the cedar ribs and ribs for next season's canoes. He would also make an occasional pair of canoe paddles and weave fine strands of caribou hide into the sweater-tight webbing for his Indian snowshoes, which he can sell for \$200 a pair.

Henri is following in the moccasins of American Indian craftsmen. He refuses most of the technological privileges of being a 20th-century American. All of his materials come from the forest.

Each of his bark canoes begins with a walk in the woods. Henri is on the prowl for the perfect tree. Birch bark peeled in the summer will be white; in the winter it has a dark hue.

All of his work is done by hand. He uses no screws, nails, rivets, or blueprints. Cedar strips and bark are lashed together with spruce and pine roots. He turns his back on power tools and measuring tapes. Henri is a perfectionist, and his most trusted instruments are his eyes and his crooked knife - an essential North Country tool shaped like a boomerang and used by the Indians. "That knife has almost become a part of me," says Henri. It's hardly a standard hardware store item. Henri orders his blades from the Hudson's Bay company, Pointe Claire, Quebec. He carves his own knife handles from birch branches.

Tool with bone

The first bark canoe was, of course, fashioned with tools made of stone and animal bone. Henri has experimented with bone tools, and not long ago made a crooked knife from a long, curved beaver's tooth.

All of the wood in his canoes is split, not sawed. It takes more work, says Henri, but split wood is stronger, more flexible, and not so likely to crack when the canoe strikes a rock.

Henri's single concession to modern materials is the black asphalt he uses to seal the seams of bark he has lashed together. In his first few canoes, he tried using genuine spruce pitch but found that "in the winter the pitch got too brittle and cracked. In the summer it melted and ran off like honey." Yet even with asphalt seams, Henri says, birch bark canoes given a good use may have to be patched daily for leaks.

Henri Vallancourt's expertise in bark canoes and Indian crafts has been reported in textiles, construction, and other industries. The federal government recently announced an austerity program that involved cutting jobs in the public sector.

No reliable unemployment statistics exist in Mexico, but the legions of street vendors speak for themselves. Some economists estimate that unemployment and underemployment throughout the country affect 45 percent of the work force.

According to the Employment Center of the Federal District, the jobless rate in Mexico City reached 17 percent in 1975, compared with 15.3 percent in 1970 and 11.1 percent in 1960.

In rural areas, the job shortage is even more acute. The average Mexican peasant labors only 100 days a year, doing odd jobs, handicrafts, or construction work the rest of the time.

The National Chamber of Processing Industries says that only 10 million Mexicans (out of a population of almost 60 million) have permanent, full-time jobs. About 5 million more work part-time.

Mr. Lopez Portillo has said that solving the job crisis would be one of the top priorities of his administration.

The task will be formidable. About 800,000 young people enter the job market every year, but only about 125,000 new jobs are found annually.



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Henri Vallancourt: "The Indians never distinguished between what is artistic and what is useful."

book "The Bark Canoes and Skin Boats of North America," his skills grew, and he was soon on his way to perfecting bark canoe construction.

Henri is the first to admit that the main reason the craft of building birch bark canoes is vanishing is because the Indians no longer use them for their original purpose. They have turned to wood and canvas canoes, while the white man uses fiberglass and aluminum.

"Indians are very practical people," says Henri. "If they can buy something on the outside that is better than what they can make themselves, they will do it. For them, the birch bark canoe is just not the practical thing."

Orders pile up

Nevertheless, Henri is booked up through the summer of 1980 with orders from California to New Hampshire for his 10- to 18-foot, \$1,200 canoes. "Most of my customers buy them for nostalgia, as conversation pieces - something to hang over the fireplace," says Henri. He nevertheless refuses to succumb to building oversized souvenir birch bark canoes. "I build them to be used."

Most people treat their bark canoes a lot more carefully than I do. They seem to think they will fall apart with the first rock they hit," smiles Henri, who will demonstrate by uncorking a stiff punch into the bottom of one of his canoes without leaving a dent. He knows he is in a seller's market and can afford to cater to his craft, not his customers.

"I make canoes to appeal to myself, not to the customers," he admits. "Most of the time they don't know what they want. I'm really the only one who knows when I've made a good canoe."

There was no one around to teach Henri to build birch bark canoes, so he had to rely on what he could read and on trial and error. With the tutelage of Edwin Tappan Adney's classic

crafts, particularly snowshoe making, and talks about documenting on film the craft skills of Indians across Canada.

Inside his winter shed - walls thick with snowshoe frames, Indian baskets, primitive tools, and leather moccasins - Henri philosophizes:

"The white man has done research on the sociocultural and religious aspects of Indian life, but he has done very little documentation on their crafts."

Decoration was useful

"Sure, we have preserved the things that are valuable to whites: Indian jewelry, totem poles, and Navajo blankets. But the white man defines art as something you can hang up on the wall. The Indians never distinguished between what is artistic and what is useful."

"The Indians have no separate concept or word for art. Decoration in their culture is functional."

Except for an occasional photograph, Henri's workspace is "decorated" only by the functional, the tools and objects of his craft.

"Even what looks like decoration was useful," he says, pointing out the blue yarn lassos on the front of the Indian snowshoes used to keep the webbing in place.

Henri Vallancourt has already taken some 3,000 photographs of Canadian Indians making authentic snowshoes, but is convinced only a film or video tape can accurately capture the disappearing process for posterity. This winter he plans to spend several weeks with a filmmaker on a Cree Indian reservation in northern Quebec and videotape the snowshoe-making process.

He is looking for funding for the project and hopes eventually to publish a book that would survey the snowshoe-making styles among tribes across Canada.

Devaluation shrinks Mexico's job market

By Carol Gault
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

A high unemployment rate made more acute by the effects

of two peso devaluations in less than two months is shaping up as a potentially explosive issue for President José López Portillo.

Employers, being reported by a number of industries - notably auto, auto assembly and auto parts manufacture - are competing to cope with increasing costs of labor and raw materials, coupled with an anticipated drop in sales.

The inflation that followed devaluation has shrunk an already stiff market for consumer durables, said this magazine.

One auto industry analysis predicted the sector as a whole would cut production by 30 percent on 1977 models. That would throw one-fifth of the 114,000 laborers in assembly and auto parts out of work.

Volkswagen de Mexico, the nation's largest auto manufacturer, reportedly will lay off 3,000 workers at its assembly plant in Puebla. None of the so-called auto companies operating in Mexico are contracting part-time help.

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: 0.038; Australian dollar: 1.0595;

home/children

English Christmas decorations from Williamsburg to you

By Marilyn Hoffman

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Williamsburg, Virginia
Decking the homes and halls and public buildings of Colonial Williamsburg for the festive Christmas season is one of Tibby Hodges' most important functions. Miss Hodges is the official flower arranger of this restored 18th-century capital of Virginia, and it is she who supervised the making of hundreds of boxwood or pine wreaths, the swagging of miles of evergreen ropes, the decoupage of dozens of mantels with box, pine, or soft red cedar, hollyberry, rosemary, ivy, and cherry laurel.

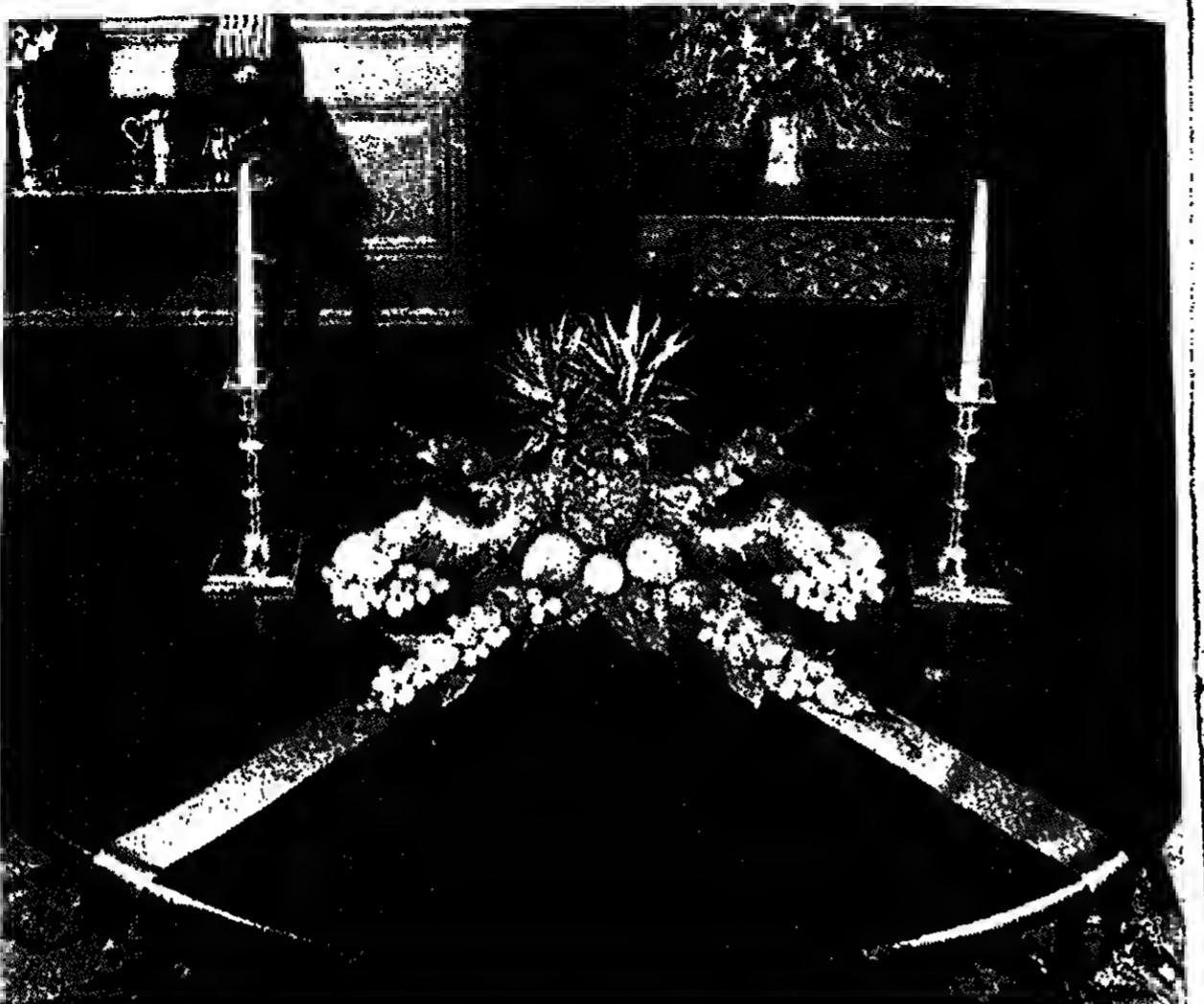
The Governor's Palace alone gets dozens of pine garlands and wreaths for its windows and balconies, and even the cupola high above the roof and the neat wrought-iron entrance gate are decorated with wreaths.

In many of the taverns and exhibition houses Miss Hodges arranges apples and holly around decorative pewter plates on mantels, and tops old prints hanging on the walls with sprigs of holly tucked firmly between frame and wall.

Miss Hodges says all her holiday arrangements must reflect the same symmetry in design that the colonists brought from England and applied whenever possible to their homes and gardens. She bases many of her arrangements on period prints, and in general follows old English and early Colonial traditions.

This means usually the use of natural materials; holly to the area, such as holly, cedar, mistletoe, ivy, and laurel, the use of fresh fruits, and a variety of berries, nuts, and cones. These days, decorations include, too, clusters of nodding holly berries, banks of poinsettias and magnolia leaves. She often uses greenery and berries to scoops, and trimns plain Arbor Vitae wreaths with sprays of dried wheat held in place by a cluster of pine cones. Sometimes she frames a front doorway of a house with a rope fringe of red apples and green boxwood.

Each Christmas season, too, Miss Hodges supervises a local doorway decorating contest, in which every resident of the historic area is invited to participate. Each year new and delightful creations appear and individual creativity blossoms. Judges award prizes on how well and ingeniously all the natural materials



Streamers and leaves protect table from fruit acids of apples, pears, grapes, and limes.

are used, and how well the decorations fit the proportion and character of each home decorated. Some houses are quite small, others are elaborate and elegant. In each case, the doorway designs must be in keeping, and in proper relation to their surroundings.

Another important aspect of Williamsburg holiday decorations is the effectiveness of candlelight. Every window has an electrified candle and each is lighted in the evening at dusk, yielding a soft glow all along the Duke of Gloucester Street and to the entire historic area.

The best thing about Williamsburg-type decorations, accord-

ing to Miss Hodges, is that you can take whatever is available where you live and work it into traditional forms.

Such Early English customs as the Yule log ceremony and the Wassail bowl have been revived at Williamsburg, and a 19th-century community Christmas tree, lit only by candle lights, is an important part of the restored town's celebration.

Tina C. Jeffrey is a long-time resident, with her family, of Williamsburg and has written us a result of her own experience and research a charming small booklet called "Williamsburg Christmas Decorations." In it she describes what is probably the best-known, of Williamsburg's decorations for the Yule season - the delightful Della Robbia wreaths. The rinds of the apples and berries, the yellows of the fresh lemons, the browns of the cedar and pine cones, ovals, and dried pods, balance, she says, with the sparkling green of the holly, pine, magnolia, boxwood, limes, and pears.

Mrs. Jeffrey lists the following simple rules to remember when you are fashioning your own wreath:

- Wreaths should be made full and true.
- Don't try to match each side, apple for apple, or pear for pear; an irregular arrangement is better and far more interesting.
- Use as much colorful fruit as you can, and try for that sculptured look by placing the fruit at different angles, side-wise, or stem-side out.

• Start with a ready-made wreath and wire on the fruit. Establish several focal areas with large apples, pears, or pine apples; split up the middle; then fill in with masses of fruit such as grapes, lemons, pomegranates, or limes. Don't use holly.

• In areas of the country where fresh fruit freezes or colors outdoors during the Christmas season, use artificial fruit, either on a base of fresh greens or on a wreath of artificial greens purchased from a florist.

• For a half-and-half Della Robbia wreath, purchase a heavy wire wreath, wrapped with thick green plastic covering, from a florist. Then use florist's picks to wire on permanent fruit and dried cones.

"Each Christmas season," Mrs. Jeffrey says, "I get this down from the attic and add fresh greenery of boxwood and sprigs of holly, fresh lemons, limes, a pomegranate or two, and lots of berries. This looks pretty for a week to 10 days, and only the berries have to be replaced during that time."

If you are making a permanent-type Della Robbia, she says, you might like to bronze the artificial fruit, first to give it a mellow look. To attach it to the wreath, take a No. 18 florist's wire and wrap the end over a aloe until red hot. Run the wire into the piece of fruit, and back out again in swirl motion. Before cutting wire, make sure you have enough length for fastening it securely to the wreath.

When using florist's picks to attach the fruit, wire on the larger pieces of fruit first so you can secure them without a wobble. Fill in with the smaller fruits, cones, and berries, and insert sprigs of fresh or permanent greenery to hide the wire ends. Indoors, Della Robbia wreaths look great over living room mantels, put around punch bowls at holiday parties, and as table centerpieces, with hurricane shade and candle in the center.

You can also make bookmarks by following the same directions. Just cut the plastic into pieces about 2x3 inches. Each design will be your very own, so it will be a really special gift.

For children: Make your own place mats

By Judith Reinhard

Here is a way to make some really attractive and unusual place mats: you can make them now and tuck away in your "treasure chest" for Christmas-time gifts.

You will need:

• Coar adhesive-backed plastic sheet paper
• Bright colored "origami" or any lightweight colored paper
• Crayons
• Scissors

A flat surface on which to work

Cut various shapes or designs of your own choice, or draw them with crayons.

Cut rectangles, ovals, or circles of the adhesive-backed covering material. Most place mats are about 16 by 18 inches. You will need two matching pieces for each mat. Figure out before you shop how many mats you want to make and how much of the adhesive-backed color plastic you will need.

Work on a flat surface. Lay one piece of the shelf paper down flat, with the backing up facing you. A good plan is to print some of your designs or drawings, on top of the backing, by arranging them in different ways. When you like how they look take them off; peel the backing carefully and slowly off the plastic; then arrange your design again. Press each colored paper design or drawing down with the palm of your hand.

Now take the second piece of plastic, peel the backing off carefully, then start at one end of the mat and place it very carefully on top of your design or drawing. Try to smooth the plastic as you put it in place so there are no air bubbles.

Smooth the whole mat with the palm of your hand. Your place mat is done!

You can also make bookmarks by following the same directions.

Just cut the plastic into pieces about 2x3 inches. Each design will be your very own, so it will be a really special gift.

Photo by Judith Reinhard

1. Peel off backing

2. Place design on shelf paper

3. Smooth with palm of hand

Each design will be your very own, so it will be a really special gift.

Photo by Judith Reinhard

1. Peel off backing

2. Place design on shelf paper

3. Smooth with palm of hand

Photo by Judith Reinhard

education/science

Technology as a mixed blessing

By Robert C. Cowen

Like many other developing countries, the Philippines finds the fruits of Western science hard to digest.

So the country took the occasion of the dedication of its new Philippine International Conference Center to invite some 130 experts from 28 nations to meet with its own specialists and rethink how best to use science and technology to benefit an emerging nation.

A few statistics illustrate the challenge. A population of 42 million burgeoning at the rate of 2.8 percent a year threatens the self-sufficiency in rice (if not in total food supply) won by the technology of the green revolution. The glitter of quick profits from mechanized logging, one of the country's 10 top dollar earners, is tarnished by erosion from denuded lands, while dangerous flash floods run off slopes that no longer absorb typhoon rains.

The high-rise elegance of Metro-Manila is set against the 12 percent annual growth of slums and squatter settlements that makes this urban region (population 7.2 million and growing 6 percent a year) account for 65 percent of national housing needs.

Indeed, the new conference center itself which subsequently served the several thousand delegates to the International Monetary Fund meeting, typifies that elegance. Sensitive to this, Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said the center must pay for itself both in moreley terms and in terms of cultural exchange.

The technical discussions at the experts' meetings ranged from such basics as energy, food, housing, and population to the problems of absorbing foreign technology.

Sumitro Djohadikusumo of the Ministry of State for Indonesia summed up one general aspect of the discussions by noting that developing countries are still too dependent on foreign experts. They should give priority to developing their own experts to assess their own resources and to assimilate foreign technology.

The consensus of the foreign experts was that the conference seemed worthwhile, but its success depends on the Philippines' follow-through. Their hopes were buoyed by the announcement of a Technical Resource Center that is to sit conference advice, encourage use of the best of it, and go on to help the country absorb foreign technology more effectively.

Yet basic uncertainties remain. Can a nominal democracy ruled by presidential decree find its way back to full participation of all citizens or will the gap widen between the good life of the ruling elite and the poverty of the mass of citizens? Will the new conference center itself be just another investment opportunity and prestige symbol for that elite, or, as President Marcos put it, a window through which ideas, money, and technology can flow to help all his people?

U.S. farmland per person half that 75 years ago

Chicago
A new permanent exhibit at the Museum of Science and Industry, presented by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, points out that there are an average of five acres of farmland per person in the United States.

By contrast, 75 years ago there were 11 1/2 acres per person. Population growth, the spread of urban areas, development of new highways, and other developments have reduced this to less than half, the exhibit notes.

Wrapping sounds and ideas in art

By Barlett Hayes

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Andover, Massachusetts
Years ago, I was privileged to be a member of an archaeological expedition in the American Southwest. I met there a Navajo Indian who knew only his own tongue. We communicated by signs modified by a few words which the leader of our party learned when we

During the course of our limited exchanges the Navajo discovered somehow that the printed letters on a newspaper we had used for wrapping were associated with sounds! It was deliberate, but by no means unintelligent, and became excited because, although the letters could not be "heard," by looking at them we could translate the images into sounds for him and subsequently derive meaning from those sounds, communicated to him by signs - seeing, full circle!

To be able to "hear" what one can see, as a musician hears a score, was for him a fascinating discovery.

From time to time, during my years as an art teacher, I have thought about my Navajo friend and wondered if he had not, innocently perhaps, truly pointed the way toward what an art program might do for the curriculum as a whole. Might not the visual awareness which art seeks to develop become a catalyst so as to make meaningful connections between the different subjects which compose the average curriculum?

This can be accomplished only if an art experience is that of every student just as is training in reading, writing, and numbers. Visual learning is not merely for the "talented" few.

Broad appeal stressed

To visualize is to relate basic personal experiences for each in his own way. We even use expression, "Oh, now I see!" In order to tell someone that a concept which had been unclear had suddenly become meaningful. After all, diagrams and models in science help interpret abstract verbal explanations of invisible structures. And where would the mathematics teacher be without a blackboard?

My proposal for a better, if not an ideal art program, is that it can be much more than a make-work process to which academically inclined students are frequently relegated. Customarily, the instruction in an art class strives to train an imitative skill rather than to develop concepts which will lead to imaginative insights applicable to all learning not just to art.

At present some art classes seem more oriented toward behavior control than toward education. How can we inspire creative learning, so that it may contribute to all areas of the high school curriculum?

The answer to that question, I suspect, is

THE BEST PART ABOUT LEARNING

Superior teachers willing to become involved on a person-to-person basis.

One of the most distinguished names in the small company of America's great private college-preparatory schools for more than 100 years.

Academic excellence within a framework of healthy attitudes and worthwhile values.

Accredited programs, award-winning science facilities, a thriving sports program and athletic facilities that include the Kildare Tennis Center.

Learning that happens in the real environment of WAYLAND, Grade 7-12.

John D. Lark, Headmaster, WAYLAND, MA 01773
Phone 414-662-3372

WYLAND

100 D. Lark, Headmaster, WAYLAND, MA 01773
Phone 414-662-3372

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

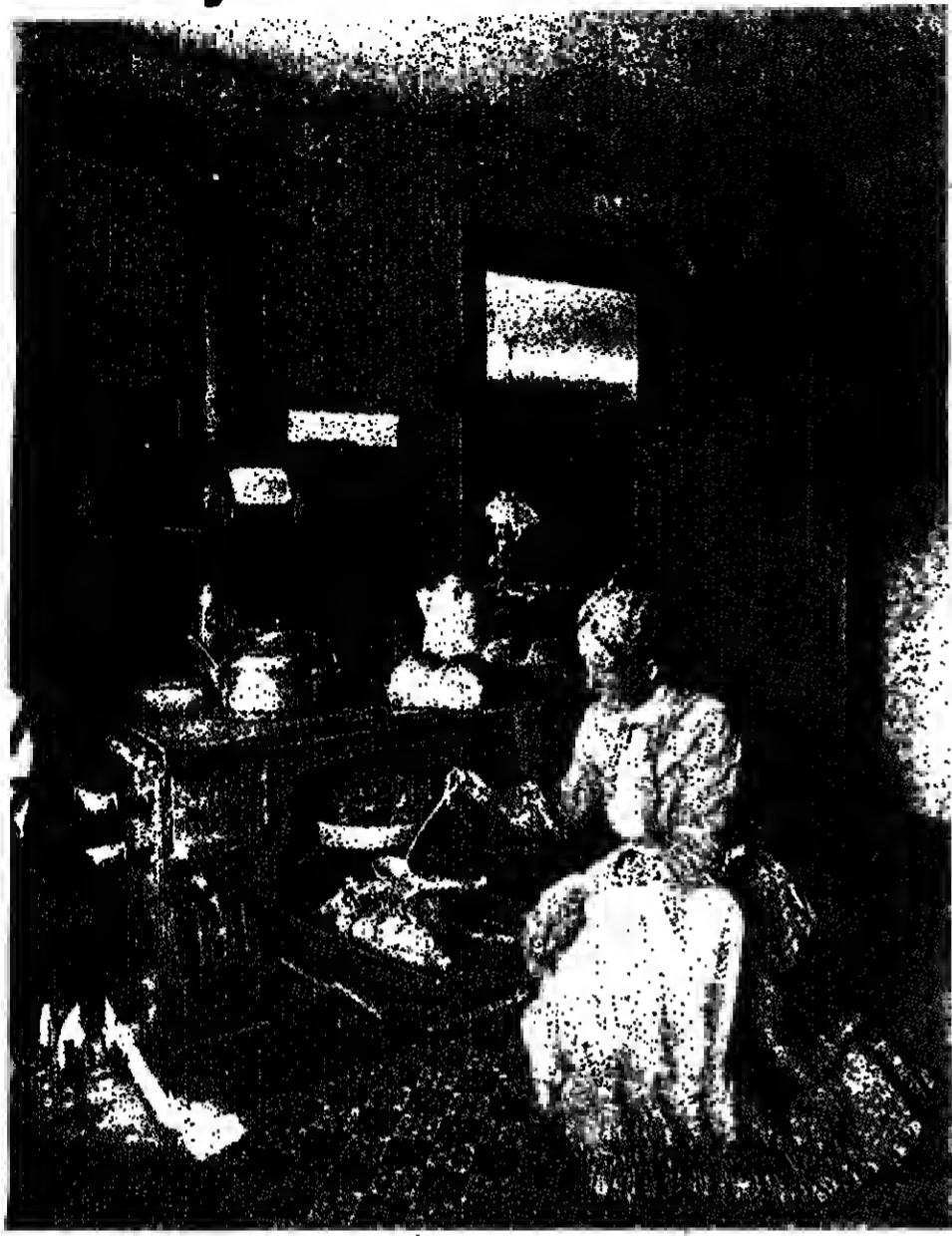
Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

study abroad?

Go with a
Monitor-advised
school or tour.

food

Turkey — different, if not better — than Grandmother's



Grandmother's turkey always tasted better than it looked. Didn't it?

A little imagination gives zip to holiday punch

By Phyllis Hanes
Food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

When it comes to liquid refreshment, eggnog, spiced cider, and cranberry drinks dominate the winter holiday party season, but a fresh-fruit mixture or a bubbly carbonated drink may also be just right for some occasions.

With company and old friends dropping in, not to speak of students home from school, a list of assorted beverage recipes free of alcohol and caffeine will come in handy.

Remember to try some experimenting on your own with yogurt and sour cream, and don't forget the convenient frozen concentrates, especially for strong-flavored, quick-chilling drinks.

Here's a creamy, eggnog recipe with a zippy orange flavor:

Eggnog-Orange Punch

4 cups dairy eggnog
1 6-ounce can frozen orange-juice concentrate
1 28-ounce bottle lemon-lime sparkling beverage, chilled
1 pint vanilla ice cream
Nutmeg

In punch bowl, combine eggnog and orange-juice concentrate. Slowly add carbonated beverage. Top with scoops of ice cream. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Makes about 20 (4-ounce) servings.

Hot Grapefruit Toddy

2 tablespoons superfine sugar
2-inch stick cinnamon

Those using British measurements should remember that a U.S. cup is equal to 5/6 of a British cup. An American teaspoon is slightly smaller than a British one.

Super Hot Chocolate

6 ounces semi-sweet chocolate bits
1 pint heavy cream
Pinch cinnamon
Whipped cream, flavored with vanilla

Melt chocolate bits in double boiler over hot water and stir in the cream. Heat just to boiling point, stirring constantly. Add cinnamon and serve in 8-ounce cups topped with flavored whipped cream. Makes about 4 servings.

For mini-flavored chocolate, place a mini-belly in the bottom of each cup before pouring in the chocolate.

For a less rich drink, use half milk and half half, or plain whole milk in place of cream.

Apricot-Pineapple Punch

1/2 cup apricot juice
2 1/4 cups frozen pineapple juice

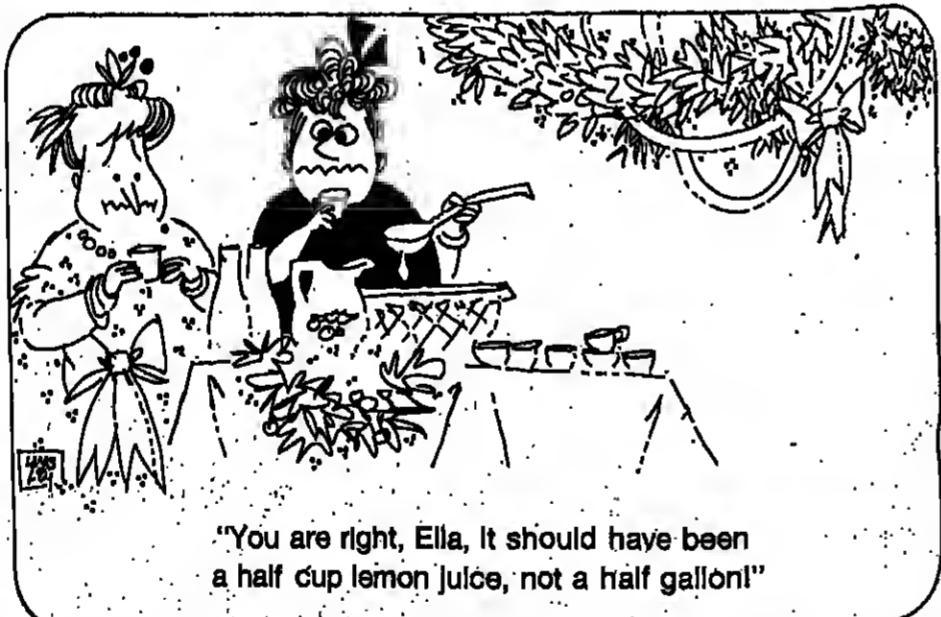
1/2 cup lemon juice
1/2 cup cold water
1 quart lemon-lime soda, chilled
Ice cubes

Combine syrup, juices and water, stir to blend well. Just before serving, add lemon-lime soda. Serve over ice cubes in tall glasses.

Cranapple Sparkle

4 quarts cranapple juice

2 packages (10 ounces each) frozen raspberries or strawberries thawed
Juice of 1 lemon
1/4 cup after dinner mints



Mix juices and chill. Garnish with canned, drained pineapple chunks. Makes 12 servings. Float a clove-studded orange slice in each cup of this one.

Hot Spiced Punch

1/2 cups chilled tomato juice
1/2 tablespoon whole cloves
1/4 cup chilled cream
1/2 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon celery salt
2 1/2 cups pineapple juice
2 cups cranberry juice

Combine spices with brown sugar and water in a saucepan. Simmer 15 minutes. Strain through several layers of cheese cloth.

Combine salt and juices. Add strained spice mixture. Heat and serve from warmed punch bowl or electric beverage maker. Makes about 10 1/2 cups, or about 6 servings.

This is a colorful holiday drink that can also serve as an appetizer.

Christmas Punch

1 quart apple juice
1 quart bottled cranberry juice
1/4 cup lemon juice

Those using British measurements should remember that a U.S. cup is equal to 5/6 of a British cup. An American teaspoon is slightly smaller than a British one.

travel

Two Caribbean islands where quietness beckons

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There are many islands in the Caribbean that make excellent retreats for a winter holiday. Which one is the best for the individual traveler depends entirely on the recreational activities, shopping opportunities, accommodations, costs, and accessibility sought by that traveler.

Through a difficult process of elimination I can select two islands as my top favorites in the area — Tobago and St. Lucia. I can even give you some idea why:

Tobago, because of its remoteness, diminutive size, easy-going pace, magnificent strands of sandy beaches, and superb turquoise sea, offers a tranquillity which provides the rest and relaxation winter vacationers seek.

Popular recreation

One of the smallest islands in the Caribbean and closest to South America, Tobago is reached by a 30-minute flight from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. And once you step from the plane there is the immediate feeling of being another Robinson Crusoe: That's because Tobago is the setting chosen by Daniel Defoe for his fictitious character.

Tobago's miles and miles of lime-green-powder sand coastline washed by the warm waters of the Caribbean, make swimming and snorkeling its most popular recreations.

I had my first snorkeling experience here, and I was thrilled after submerging in the calm waters to be quickly surrounded by hundreds of colored fishes ranging in color from bright blues and yellows to purples, greens, and dark browns. The fish were so accustomed to the intrusion of mankind into their home waters that I literally had to brush them away from the window of my snorkeling mask.

If you'd rather not get even the amhilous here, though, you can have your hotel put up a picnic lunch and take a slow and easy stroll down the beach, taking time when the urge comes to take a "dip" along the way and then selecting an isolated spot in some coral inlet to eat your noon repast.

St. Lucia, although many times larger than Tobago, offers visitors an environment which in many of its areas is unspoiled as when Columbus first set foot there in 1502. The island's governing officials are aware of the importance of preserving St. Lucia's peaceful atmosphere, and they are moving cautiously toward any developments that would infringe upon the tranquillity that now prevails.

It was in 1802 under the Treaty of Amiens that the English got full control of the island from the French — after St. Lucia had changed hands 14 times. In addition to the many varied out-of-doors recreational activities including tennis,



Beneath that tranquil sea, a rainbow of fishes

By John E. Young

golf, swimming, and boating, a pleasant scenic diversion is one of the full-day tours to Soufriere, "the town with a French name and flying the British flag."

Photogenic villages

The road to Soufriere snakes its way up and down hill and passes through small photogenic villages such as Anse La Raye. There camera buffs can get colorful shots of the fishermen's homes and their nets drying in the sun. Also on view are banana plantations. The fruit is harvested year-round and is St. Lucia's main export.

Most picturesque scenes on the island are the 2,610- and

2,461-foot twin peaks of Petons. For centurie mariners have used them as landfall marks.

A short distance from Soufriere is an extinct volcano and sulfur springs. Guides are available to take you for a stroll across the crusty steaming surface.

St. Lucia is served by major airlines from the United States and England and is a port of call for cruise ships, including the new Cunard Lines 800-passenger *Cunard Cognac*, a ship specially designed to operate in Caribbean waters. It will sail every Saturday for a week's cruise from San Juan on a year-round program.

Major airlines and cruise ships also serve Trinidad from where connections for the short flight to Tobago can be made.

Superb Delft antiques await collectors in the Netherlands

By Eleanor Germain
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Delft, The Netherlands

The word "Delft" evokes visions of decorative, hand-painted plaques, tiles, landscape-painted blocks of tiles, housewives, vases, and many other pieces in the familiar blue and white color scheme, as well as in multicolored polychrome and soft monochromatic raspberry.

But there is more than

Delftware to be seen in the

city of Delft.

A wing of the

Prinsenhof

has served many

purposes.

But it is best known

as the

onetime home of

Prince William I of Orange.

The well by the wide

principal staircase is still

packed with bullet holes from his

assassination in 1847. Today,

the late Gothic building with its rambling labyrinth of two-story tell rooms, corridors with vaulted ceilings, curving stairways, and enormous fireplaces is a museum that

presents some of the finest in

Dutch antiques.

One highly appreciated

entique,

widely exported to

other countries in the 18th

century, is inlaid

marquetry

furniture.

Elaborate designs,

rich in such typically Dutch

themes as butterflies and tulips,

are formed by countless

bits of wood, in a wide spec-

trum of natural tones,

masterfully patterned over

chairs, tables, desks, and

armoires with an effect of un-

paralleled beauty and origi-

nality.

bridges, and narrow, winding streets bordered with picturesque brick buildings lead into another world. The Netherlands is expected to issue an edict formally conserving the fine example of 17th-century town planning as a historical monument.

Since the 14th century, the Prinsenhof has served many purposes. But it is best known as the onetime home of Prince William I of Orange. The well by the wide principal staircase is still packed with bullet holes from his assassination in 1847. Today, the late Gothic building with its rambling labyrinth of two-story tell rooms, corridors with vaulted ceilings, curving stairways, and enormous fireplaces is a museum that presents some of the finest in Dutch antiques.

The city experienced decline in prosperity and building activity in the 18th century. When Delft began to boom again, factories and high-rise apartments were built outside the ancient center of the town; consequently, the heart of old Delft remains unchanged.

Sleepy canals, arched

bridges, and narrow, winding

streets bordered with pic-

tureque brick buildings lead

into another world. The Neth-

erlands is expected to issue

an edict formally conserving

the fine example of 17th-cen-

tury town planning as a his-

torical monument.

Since the 14th century, the

Prinsenhof has served many

purposes. But it is best known

as the

onetime home of

Prince William I of Orange.

The well by the wide

principal staircase is still

packed with bullet holes from his

assassination in 1847. Today,

the late Gothic building with its

rambling labyrinth of two-

story tell rooms, corridors with

vaulted ceilings, curving

stairways, and enormous fire-

places is a museum that

presents some of the finest in

Dutch antiques.

One highly appreciated

entique,

widely exported to

other countries in the 18th

century, is inlaid

marquetry

furniture.

Elaborate designs,

rich in such typically Dutch

themes as butterflies and tulips,

are formed by countless

bits of wood, in a wide spec-

trum of natural tones,

masterfully patterned over

environment

Linkup of parks and conservation areas

Naturalist seeks 4,000-mile trail across U.S.

By Brad Knickerbocker
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Francis
Here on the West Coast of the United States, directly under the Golden Gate bridge, John Olmsted leads a circle of friends in prayer, then stretches the group of several dozen into a line along the seawall pointed east. They hold hands while Mr. Olmsted scrabbles up an embankment to photograph the event, then dash away as a crashing wave sends cold spray 50 feet into the cool and clear November air.

It is a small and symbolic ceremony to mark the beginning of what could be the most ambitious undertaking in the history of United States parks and natural preservation: a 4,000-mile trail that will cross the entire country.

California naturalist John Olmsted seems the appropriate man to take on such a task he fully acknowledges probably will not be completed until the American tricentennial. He numbers among his ancestors naturalist and national park crusader John Muir and Frederick Law Olmsted, a landscape architect and national parks advocate. He also has been instrumental in the preservation of several environmentally important areas in northern California, and has spent the past eight years working to re-establish a walking route patterned after John Muir's first trek from San Francisco to Yosemite a century ago.

For the most part, this lanky and bearded teacher and founder of the California Institute of Man in Nature has concentrated on such things as special nature trails for the physically handicapped, and a unique pygmy forest staircase on the sandstone Pacific bluffs north of San Francisco.

But he has just completed a hopscotch trip to New York, Washington, D.C., and Plains, Georgia, to publicize something he calls "HANDS Across America" (short for "historical, agricultural, and natural diversity system"). Like the earlier Olmsted who designed



Boston's "emerald necklace" of city parks as well as New York City's Central Park, he is calling for a series of parks joined by a network on trails.

This "national land heritage network," Mr. Olmsted says, will help preserve significant spots first seen by wagon-train settlers, and make it possible for future generations of Americans to enjoy them in their natural setting. In some places, the trails already exist (the old Pony Express trail in Nevada, for example); elsewhere, land will have to be set aside, either by federal, state, or local governments, or private owners.

Until now, he says, development of parks and conservation areas in the U.S. has been marked by an "Indian reservation philosophy" that protects and preserves isolated spots des-

ignated as particularly valuable or spectacularly beautiful while ignoring the necessity for a "continuity of time and space for the American land."

He notes that only about a half dozen states have officially established natural areas preservation commissions, and thinks that the federal government, states, and localities should "integrate their trails and parks systems."

Mr. Olmsted likens his plan to Noah's Ark — an east-west corridor system of endangered species of original American landscapes — and already has the blessing of National Park Service officials. But he knows that implementing a cross-continent version of the Appalachian and Pacific Crest trails is no small task. It will have to involve hundreds of official jurisdictions and millions of individuals,

Japanese and Soviets let more whales live

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Good news for whales from the Soviet Union and Japan, which have accepted without protest sharply lower whale kill quotas set last June by the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

"This," says Dr. William Aron, U.S. representative on the scientific committee of the IWC, "is very hopeful, for once quota have been accepted, there is no evidence [of anyone] breaking them."

Neither the Japanese nor Soviets — whose whalers between them "harvest" 80 percent of all whales taken — used a 90-day grace period to file an objection to the IWC quotas, which reduced the total permissible kill from 33,000 animals last year to 27,930 for the 1976-77 whaling season.

The Soviets, says Dr. Aron, even "wrote a formal note of compliance, which they did not have to do."

Especially harmful to Soviet whaling interests was a greatly reduced quota on sperm whales, the giant toothed mammals on which Soviet whalers concentrate in a search for sperm oil.

Soviet whalers, who already have mothballed a part of their fleet, are expected to take further vessels out of service, as the latest quota bits into their operations.

Recently, a Soviet official in Vancouver, British Columbia, said his nation would be off whaling altogether in two years. He was rebuked by Moscow authorities, who denied any such timetable.

She also decided against any heavy research, noting that the only available films of Bernhardt are "just creepy two-reelers made

By David Sterritt

New York The imperially intelligent Glenda Jackson has a special gift for portraying real people. On television she has been Elizabeth I, on stage Charlotte Corday, on screen Lady Hamilton. Her latest film presented one of the biggest challenges yet — playing the legendary Bernhardt in a dramatic biography called "The Incredibly Sarah."

This project put Miss Jackson face to face with the inevitable problem of films about performing artists — sooner or later you must

Interview

Show the artist's work, in convincingly re-created terms. In tocarrying the great Bernhardt, Miss Jackson's first move was "to get conceptions like 'great' and 'greatest'; that sort of hyperbole is absurd."

The key to her approach was an avoidance of any temptation to imitate Bernhardt as an actress. "This was not a documentary, but a dramatized biography. So I had to make the person into a person." Which was no easy task: "The energy site must have had! She was driven by furies!"

Movies, on the other hand, have "an immediacy that I find exciting. Acting is acting whatever the medium. But in film the size changes: You don't have to throw it so far. You don't have to extend the idea beyond your eyes . . ."

She acknowledges that today movies are in a sensationalistic phase. "But the scripts that are bombastic and absurd are simply not interesting to do. I try to take my work — though not myself — very seriously. The amount of energy that's required should go into something that has certain value. . . . You see a lot of scripts based on brutality and so forth, and they're all bad. If filmmakers pursue this as a direction, they will promptly destroy their in-

dustry. They'll have to change their attitude if they want to regain their audience and their

challenge herself in new and different ways. "I became an actress because it interested me. You meet a lot of extraordinary people and ideas. I have a very low boredom threshold."

Movies are an art, she feels, because "anything that heightens human consciousness is of value. But many people use films to separate themselves from people — it's less a way to shore than to prove their own superiority. That's where film's 'burden of art' is a bsd, you never know. So you willingly put yourself in a position where you could make an absolute fool of yourself, with nowhere to hide at all. I suppose it's that constant danger that I like. And the feeling that the more you do, the less you know . . ."

challenge herself in new and different ways. "I became an actress because it interested me. You meet a lot of extraordinary people and ideas. I have a very low boredom threshold."

"It's always difficult. You learn the technique of it, the craft of it, but where the acting is, you never know. So you willingly put yourself in a position where you could make an absolute fool of yourself, with nowhere to hide at all. I suppose it's that constant danger that I like. And the feeling that the more you do, the less you know . . ."

New squeeze to stop aerosol spray

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston "Warning: contains a chlorofluorocarbon that may harm public health and environment by reducing ozone in the upper atmosphere."

This may soon join the other admonitions stamped on aerosol spray cans which line supermarket shelves. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently proposed this requirement. It is one of the first steps in concerted governmental action aimed at banning "potentially uses" of what once were the "Cadillac" of spray can propellants.

Recent governmental actions follow two years of scientific controversy. In 1974, it was suggested that these chemicals float up into the stratosphere and destroy the unstable ozone which exists there. This ozone filters out much of the sun's ultraviolet radiation. Because most of this frequency has been increasingly linked to human disease, and in excess may be harmful to plant life, this possibility has been a matter of considerable debate.

The scientific argument — based on computer models and esoteric chemistry — has not yet been totally resolved. For two years, industry chemists have tried to clear their chemicals of the scientific charges. But in September a National Academy of Science (NAS) panel recommended two more years of experimentation to resolve the issue. They suggested waiting this long before restricting chlorofluorocarbon use.

Following the release of the NAS report, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), and FDA formed a working group. The purpose was to begin cracking up the somewhat federal machinery so a ban could go into effect in 1976. should scientific evidence at that time still implicate chlorofluorocarbons in ozone destruction.



Aerosol cleanup: new push

Ann Heighton, an EPA member of the working group, maintains that the regulators are not trying to rush things faster than the NAS suggested, as industry critics claim.

However, chemical manufacturers — represented by the Council on Atmospheric Sciences — argue that the government should not begin to take action until after the added two-year research period.

The first step in the interagency plan is the labeling of aerosols containing the controversial chemicals. This is to "encourage self-restraint by consumers to purchasing aerosol products containing chlorofluorocarbons and to encourage them to seek alternative products," said Dr. Aron.

And the CPSC — with jurisdiction over six percent of the aerosols in question — voted to approve a petition submitted to them by the Natural Resources Defense Council. This calls for them to begin taking steps toward a ban of chlorofluorocarbons in all aerosol products.

FDA has jurisdiction over 80 percent of the aerosols containing this type of propellant, primarily deodorants, anti-perfumes, hair sprays, colognes, and fragrances.

However, chemical manufacturers — represented by the Council on Atmospheric Sciences — argue that the government should not begin to take action until after the added two-year research period.

The first step in the interagency plan is the labeling of aerosols containing the controversial chemicals. This is to "encourage self-restraint by consumers to purchasing aerosol products containing chlorofluorocarbons and to encourage them to seek alternative products," said Dr. Aron.

And the CPSC — with jurisdiction over six percent of the aerosols in question — voted to approve a petition submitted to them by the Natural Resources Defense Council. This calls for them to begin taking steps toward a ban of chlorofluorocarbons in all aerosol products.

As a result of progress in recent years, said Dr. Aron, all stocks of whales in the oceans probably are increasing and "every whale species now being fished is being taken at levels below its replacement yields."

He cited the sei whale in southern oceans, whose quota was cut from 2,230 last year to 1,880 in the coming season. "Peruwhales," said Dr. Aron, "take quite a number of these whales, independent of the IWC quota."

As a result of progress in recent years, said Dr. Aron, all stocks of whales in the oceans probably are increasing and "every whale species now being fished is being taken at levels below its replacement yields."

He remedies that neglect here, with special attention to the battles of Aiguesourt (1418), Waterloo (1815), and the Somme (1916). Comparative maps startlingly portray the growing geographical scale of violence accompanying the monstrous development of weapons. To the troops the rescue of comrades remains a higher object than holding or taking ground. Even on the battlefield enough free choice remains to reject cruelty. Mr. Keegan helps laymen feel it all.

Roderick Nordell is the Monitor's associate professor of political science, University of Massachusetts at Boston.

What Crankshaw makes compellingly clear

A war book for the wary

The Face of Battle, by John Keegan. New York: The Viking Press. \$10.95. London: Jonathan Cope, £6.50.

By Roderick Nordell

Why would a general reader want to follow a military scholar through the hell of combat when the days of war as glory have long been overtaken by the world's revulsion at its human cost? Because this particular scholar,

Books

John Keegan of Britain's famed Sandhurst officers' training academy, has written a work of literary as well as historical art that places warfare in a thought-expanding perspective.

"The Face of Battle" is mediated with praise from British reviewers. For Mr. Keegan's searching exploration of his theme concludes with the possibility of its demise.

"While the great armoured hosts face each other across the boundary between east and west, no soldier on either side will concede that he does not believe in the function for which he plans and trains. As long as states

put weapons in their hands, they will show each other the iron face of war. But the suspicion grows that battle has already abolished itself."

As Mr. Keegan works his way toward this point, he combines the view of his officer trying to manipulate his men and the view of the men being manipulated. Here is both strategic thinking and the chilling minutiae of battlefield sensation, from bow-and-arrow onslaught to the use of the tank more as theatrical device than weapon.

And there is the intersection of war and society, as in the unprecedented mingling of volunteers from all classes in Britain's World War I armies: "In this process of discovery, both of each other and of the military life, many of the amateur officers were to conceive an affection and concern for the disadvised which would eventually fuel that transformation of middle-class attitudes to the poor which has been the most important social trend in twentieth-century Britain."

Recently published in Britain is another volume by Mr. Keegan (and Andrew Wheatcroft): "Who's Who in Military History." It is not surprising to hear that the military leaders to which it gives highest praise are those blending military and human virtues. For it is the human complexity in the debasing business of battle that Mr. Keegan finds neglected in much previous military history.

On all great subjects," said John Stuart Mill, "much remains to be said." So to the many hundreds of volumes which have recounted the fall of the Romanovs, there is now added another, this time by the distinguished British historian Edward Crankshaw, who proves, brilliantly, that Mill was right.

Twentieth-century historians have been fascinated by the collapse of the Romanov dynasty and Lenin's arrival at the Finland Station because this sequence of events led to the most explosive political phenomenon of modern times, the age of Communist revolutions.

Lenin changed all our lives, but he had helpers. Not just his Bolsheviks, most of whom, with the exception of Trotsky and Bukharin, were second-ringers. His helpers were the footloose autocrats, the Tsars and their Tsarinas, who hadn't a clue to what was going on in the world and who, with their advisers, paved the way for what we today call totalitarian dictatorship.

'Shadow of the Winter Palace'

The Shadow of the Winter Palace: Russia's Drift to Revolution, 1825-1917. By Edward Crankshaw. New York: The Viking Press. 429 pp., \$12.95. London: Macmillan £5.95.

By Arnold Beitchman

"On all great subjects," said John Stuart Mill, "much remains to be said." So to the many hundreds of volumes which have recounted the fall of the Romanovs, there is now added another, this time by the distinguished British historian Edward Crankshaw, who proves, brilliantly, that Mill was right.

Twentieth-century historians have been fascinated by the collapse of the Romanov dynasty and Lenin's arrival at the Finland Station because this sequence of events led to the most explosive political phenomenon of modern times, the age of Communist revolutions.

Lenin changed all our lives, but he had helpers. Not just his Bolsheviks, most of whom, with the exception of Trotsky and Bukharin, were second-ringers. His helpers were the footloose autocrats, the Tsars and their Tsarinas, who hadn't a clue to what was going on in the world and who, with their advisers, paved the way for what we today call totalitarian dictatorship.

Crankshaw begins his dramatic narrative with the December revolt of 1824, which opened the reign of Nicholas I. The army officers who masterminded this conspiracy were the founding members, to a man, of a new intelligence representing a coherent movement of social criticism. This evil Tsar is succeeded by the "reformist" Alexander II, whom the revolutionary terrorists, after eight tries, finally assassinated; then the reactionary Alexander III, and finally the last of the lot, the utterly hopeless Nicholas II, who, when advised by the British Ambassador to do what he could to regain the people's confidence, drew himself up and replied: "Do you mean that I am to regain the confidence of my people or that they are to regain my confidence?"

Arnold Beitchman is associate professor of political science, University of Massachusetts at Boston.



Czar Nicholas II: 'utterly hopeless'

is that Lenin's revolution replaced one absolutist with another but much smarter. Crankshaw quotes Article I of the "Fundamental Laws of Imperial Russia" which reads: "To the Emperor of All the Russias belongs the supreme and unlimited power. Not only fear, but also conscience, commands him to use his power." Substitute for "Emperor" the title General Secretary of the Communist Party or Politburo and for "God himself," substitute Murzak-Leninism, and it could be Article I of the Soviet Constitution. The only difference is that Lenin and his successors learned from the mistakes of their dynastic predecessors.

What Crankshaw makes compellingly clear

arts/books



Glenda Jackson as 'The Incredibly Sarah'

She acknowledges that today movies are in a sensationalistic phase. "But the scripts that are bombastic and absurd are simply not interesting to do. I try to take my work — though not myself — very seriously. The amount of energy that's required should go into something that has certain value. . . . You see a lot of scripts based on brutality and so forth, and they're all bad. If filmmakers pursue this as a direction, they will promptly destroy their in-

dustry. They'll have to change their attitude if they want to regain their audience and their

challenge herself in new and different ways. "I became an actress because it interested me. You meet a lot of extraordinary people and ideas. I have a very low boredom threshold."

Movies are an art, she feels, because "anything that heightens human

French/German

Le cheval connaît le chemin

By John Gould

Le cheval sait où il va
Quand il tire le traîneau...

Je n'eus jamais, au cours de mon enfance, la malheureuse chance de me rendre chez grand-père le jour de Noël derrière un brave cheval traînant péniblement le toboggan qui nous servait de traîneau et c'est peut-être la seule chose importante pour laquelle je suis vraiment reconnaissant. Le grand enrouement manifesté pour une promenade en traîneau par les auteurs de chansons, les poètes et les gens qui chantent et font des citations (aucun d'entre eux ne sachant un traité mot qu'au moins à l'inquisition espagnole où ils promenaient en traîneau), m'irrite profondément, et j'ai toujours été reconnaissant, quand arrivait Noël, de m'être trouvé sur place et de n'avoir pas eu besoin d'arriver quelque part.

S'éisiner en trombe dans la neige, par-dessus la rivière et à travers bois, nous a été historiquement présenté sous un feu joyeux par des gravures du xix^e siècle, dans lesquelles nous voyons des Pégases à la robe polie, avelles et souples, s'élançant en un vol gracieux, les quatre sabots en l'air, le patin de la luge recourbée derrière, exprimant les vers de l'artiste et exsudant la joie des passagers. Ce n'est pas une façon honnête de décrire quelque chose qui équivaut à un sac de glace. Les en-

fants et petits-enfants ne devraient pas être encouragés à croire que leurs parents et grands-parents s'amusaient à aller ça et là dans les tempêtes de neige.

Nous n'avons jamais eu un cheval quelconque connaissant un chemin quelqueque pour aller quelque part. Il peut y en avoir eu, mais je présume qu'ils appartenaien aux gens riches qui avaient les moyens d'avoir des palefreniers, et que l'on voyait surtout dans Central Park plutôt que sur les routes de campagne balayées par le vent. Le brioche d'attelage, dénommé Ol' Tige, faisait aussi la route en mon temps, et nous devions écouter les timons pour pouvoir le faire se placer entre eux, aussi il démarrant toujours en donnant l'impression d'avoir le diable à ses trousses. Nous n'avons jamais eu un cheval léger qui pouvait être attelé aux timons avec élégance. La vivacité initiale de Ol' Tige, provoquée uniquement par la pression des timons sur son ventre, ne dureit pas longtemps, parce qu'il découvrait très vite qu'il avait été emboîté pour faire un travail, quelque chose qu'il méprisait souverainement, et il clopait sur une courte distance, puis s'endormait.

Glisser en traîneau derrière Ol' Tige avait certaines affinités avec prendre des leçons d'élocution. Il fallait proférer des ardes périformes avec des

scandantes diverses (il y a cent sept façons de dire hiver! dia!) pour s'efforcer de faire démarre Tige pour commencer et ensuite le faire continuer à avancer. Jamais Tige n'eut les quatre sabots en l'air comme les chevaux représentés sur les calendriers, mais il pouvait dormir avec l'un d'entre eux en l'air. Quand il dormait ainsi, si les eris et hurlements poussés derrière lui persévraient à ses oreilles, il lui fallait quelques instants pour se rendre compte que duquel de ses sabots était en l'air et pour savoir quel faire. Tige était un brave niguod qui tirait bien les blocs de sciage, mais qui n'était pas conçu physiquement ou mentalement pour la circulation intense et rapide de Noël. Presque aucun de nos fermiers de Maine n'avait quoi que ce soit pour la route d'un peu meilleur que Tige.

Le traîneau non plus n'était pas très répandu. Le toboggan, une variante de bois appelle justement un « traîneau-cloche », était fait pour être utile et il n'avait ni élégance ni verve, ni style ni art. Le banc servant de siège n'était pas quelque chose de confortable. Le toboggan était suspendu très bas, de sorte qu'il soit quelquefois le montant derrière un coursier rapide, les sabots du cheval ne faisant que lancer des boules de neige en errant, aussi, si une promenade n'était pas aussi détestable que la charge de la brigade légère, on

y était soumis au même genre de bombardement. Ol' Tige n'a jamais lancé une seule boule de neige, mais son allure était si hésitante que l'hiver avait des chances de s'installer et d'établir sa résidence, donc le toboggan était lors d'être un sujet d'amusement et de vives. Atteindre le Pôle et faire la conquête du mont Everest semblaient être des équipées agréables pour quelque qui s'était rendu au repos de Noël, par-dessus la rivière et à travers bois derrière un Tige dans un toboggan.

Ce fut une année mémorable lorsque des invités arrivèrent par chemin de fer pour fêter Noël avec nous, nous de

peur que Tige dut aller au village pour les chercher.

Grand-père en manège de buffle, enjôla Tige, et à l'heure où il arriva à la gare et chargea les invités, Tige, qui ne connaissait pas le chemin menant à la maison, prit le chemin de retour et l'hiver assaillit les invités.

Nous les vîmes arriver en courant, pour se réchauffer, dévaler la colline et rentrer dans la cour, et, une heure ou deux plus tard, Tige arriva avec le toboggan, grand-père endormi dans son manège de buffle.

Nous sortîmes et prîmes Tige par la bride, nous le fîmes réveiller son propre domine, réveillâmes grand-père et mengeâmes notre fest Noël.

Cela se passeit devenant de cette façon qu'autrement.

Das Pferd kennt den Weg

By John Gould

Das Pferd kennt den Weg,
vor den Schlitten gespannt...

Glücklicherweise war es mir niemals beschieden, am Weihnachtstag zu den Großeltern zu fahren — in dem einfachen Kastenschlitten, den wir als Pferdeschlitten hatten, hinter einem Pferd, wie es durch meine Jugend trottete — und dies war vielleicht das großartigste, wofür ich wirklich dankbar war. Die große Vorliebe für eine Schlittenfahrt, die von Liederkomponisten, Dichtern und Menschen, die gern singen und zittern, an den Tag gelegt wird, von denen keiner das geringste über die spanische Inquisition oder die Schlittenfahrt weiß, trifft mich tief, und ich bin immer dankbar gewesen, daß ich, wenn Weihnachten herankam, bereits da war und nicht erst ankommen mußte.

Die Lithographien des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts geben uns davon, wie man über die Bäume und durch die Wälder über den Schnee dahinfliegt, ein historisch falsches Bild. Und so sehn wir einen geschmeidigen Pegasus, schlank und grazios, in einem unheimig gezeichneten Laut, auf vier Beinen in der Luft und den geschwungenen einspannigen Schlitten dahinter, der die klipplerischen Linien weiterführt und die große Freude der Passagiere zum Ausdruck bringt. Dies ist kein wehrhaftes Bild von etwas, was mit einem Käbel vall' Els zu vergleichen ist. Man sollte Kinder und Enkelkinder nicht

zulassen machen, daß die Eltern und Großeltern Spaß hatten, wenn sie bei Schneestürmen im Schlitten unterwegs waren.

Wir hatten nie ein Pferd, das irgendeinen Weg irgendwohin kannte. Es mag solche Pferde gegeben haben. Aber ich nehme an, daß sie reichen Leuten gehörten, die sich Pferdekenne leisten konnten, und diese Pferde sah man dann meistens im Central-Park in New York anstatt draußen auf den windgepeitschten Landstraßen. Des Seltenspferd des aus acherwerten Arbeitspferden bestehenden Zugspanssens, Ol' Tige war sein Name, wurde zu meiner Zeit auch als Kutschpferd eingesetzt. Wir mußten die Deichseln euseinanderdrücken, um ihn hineinzubekommen, und ad begann Ol' Tige immer die Schlittenfahrt mit einem Ausdruck, als ob er von hinten geplätscht würde. «Wir hatten nie ein leichtes Pferd, das zwischen die Deichseln passte. Daß Ol' Tige entgegen so lebhaft war, war allein derer zurückzuführen, daß es ihm am Bauch zwinkte. Doch sahn feurige Wesen nicht lange an, weil er bald entdeckte, daß er dazu überlistet worden war zu arbeiten, was er von ganzem Herzen verachtete. Gwähnlich klappt' er eine kurze Strecke vor slob hin und schief' dann ein.

Eine Schlittenfahrt hinter Ol' Tige war etwa so, als nahme man Sprechunterricht: man gab unzählige kindliche Kommandos, jedesmal anders als

zentultert (men kann auf neunundsechzig verschiedene Arten höh sagen), in dem Bemühen, Tige zuerst aufzuwecken und ihn dann wieder in Trab zu bringen. Tige hatte nie alle vier Beine zugleich in der Luft, wie die Pferde auf dem Kolender, aber er konnte mit einem angehobenen schleifen. Wenn er so schief' und die Rufe und Schreie von hinten en sein Ohr drängen — wenn er diese überheben taten —, brauchte er einige Augenblicke, um sich darüber klarzuwerden, welches Bein in einem Kastenschlitten rief also kaum Lachen und Jauchzen hervor.

Der Nordpol zu erreichen oder den Everest zu bázwingen erzielte niemandem, der zu Weihnachten über die Bäume und durch die Wälder hinter einem Tige in einem Kastenschlitten gefahren ist, wie eine Kleinigkeit.

Ich kann mich gut ein Jahr erinnern, als wir zu Weihnachten Gäste hatten, die mit dem „Dempfro“ kamen. Tige mußte also in das Dorf und sie abholen. Großvater, er hatte einen Mantel auf Bluffell an, trieb Tige mit Geduld und Liebe an; er war rechtzeitig am Bahnhof und lud seine Gäste auf. Tige, der nicht den Weg nach Hause kannte, machte sich auf den Heimweg, und der Winter fiel über die Gäste herein. Wir sahen sie kommen — sie liefen, um sich warm zu halten, den Hügel hinauf und in den Hof. Nach ungefähr einer Stunde kam Tige mit dem Kastenschlitten an, Großvater in seinem Mantel auf Bluffell eingekleidet. Wir gingen hinein und nahmen Tige die Zaumzeug ab, führten ihn seinem ihm vertrauten Stall, wickelten seinen ihm vertrauten Stall, wickelten Großvater auf und feierten Weihnachten.

Man sah auch nur selten einen Pferdeschlitten. Der Kastenschlitten, eine hölzerne Version, die zu Recht als „Kasten“ bezeichnet wurde, war für den praktischen Gebrauch gebaut; er hatte keinen eleganten Schwung, war weder vornehm noch künstlerisch ausgestattet. Auf der Bank zu sitzen war kein Vergnügen. Der Kastenschlitten war niedrig, und wenn jemand hinter einem hochrabanen Pferd im Schlitten fuhr, werfen die Pferdebeine Schneebälle nach hinten. Wenn auch eine Schlittenfahrt nicht so verheerend

Es war öfters so.

The horse knows the way

By John Gould

The horse knows the way,
to carry something, that
is not his, and to know
what is his...

It was never my unfortunate lot to ride to Grandfather's on Christmas Day behind the kind of horse that plodded through my youth, in the box sledge we had for a sleigh, and this is perhaps the greatest single thing I have been truly thankful for. The great gusto shown for a sleighride by song writers, poets and people who sing and quote, none of them knowing the least thing about either the Spanish Inquisition or the Sleigh Ride, offends me deeply, and I have always been grateful that when Christmas came, I was there and didn't have to arrive.

Dashing through the snow, over the river and through the woods, has been historically misrepresented to us by the Currier & Ives school, so we see sleek Pegasus, slender and lithe, stretched into graceful flight, all four feet aloft, and the curved cutter behind carrying but the aristocratic and axioming the great joy of the passengers. This is not an

expression, or being heckled behind. We never had a light horse that took the shafts neatly. Ol' Tige's initial liveliness caused wholly by the twirling filts, didn't last long, because he soon discovered he had been coaxed into work, something he despised with all his heart, and he would not a short distance and then go to sleep.

Slighing behind Ol' Tige was a good deal like finding a clucking morsel, rendering pear-

meal. Ol' Tige never threw a snowball, but his gait was so reluctant that winter had every opportunity to settle in and establish residence, so the pun was hardly an inspiration to laugh and huzzah. Reaching the Pole and conquering Everest seem like pleasant larks to everybody who has gone to Christmas, like behind him, and he would need a few moments to figure out which was up and what to do with it. Tige was a geolit tool who hauled sawlogs well, but was not designed physically or mentally for high speed traffic on Christmases. Hardly any of our down-Maine farmers had anything for the road that was much better than Tige.

Nor was the sleigh that previent. Two things, a wooden version rightly called a "box sledge," was utility-designed and it had no style or verve, no style or artistry. The bench was not a gay thing. The pun was low-slung, as if anybody rode it behind any kind of high-stepper, the horse's feet kept throwing back snowballs, so a ride was not so disastrous as the Charge of the Light Brigade, but it was into the same kind of bombard-

It was more like that than not.

Prudential Center, Boston

By Berth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

22

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page de la Home Forum

Une traduction française de l'article religieux

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels

et de la traduction française de l'article religieux

Noël est pour tout le monde

Les chrétiens ne constituent qu'un pourcentage des croyants religieux du monde et il y a un beau coup qui ne professent aucune croyance à laquelle ils désirent donner une appellation religieuse. Tous les non-chrétiens sont-ils exclus des joies véritable et spirituelles de Noël? Le Christ — le message de Dieu à l'humanité — est-il moins important pour eux?

Néanmoins, de toute évidence le fondement de Noël est Christ Jésus, et les Scientifiques Chrétien, ainsi que d'autres chrétiens, rendent hommage au Maître pendant cette saison où l'on donne et l'on reçoit. Mais les fruits de Noël, au-delà de ce qui est offert aux amis et festifs, sont-ils essentiels à cette saison? L'amour qui peut être la substance de Noël — l'amour pour les invités dans les activités de ceux que nous appelons peut-être nos adversaires.

Noël est pour tout le monde — non pas dans les cérémonies extérieures mais dans l'amour qui peut être la substance de Noël.

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiösen denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu klerikalem Glauben, dem sie als religiöseinstufungen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von der echten, geläufigen Freude der Weihnacht sorglos? Ist der Christus, der Mensch, der Sinn und der Geist der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses, weniger wichtig?

The Power of God'

Horacio Omar Rivas of Miami, Florida, lectures in The Mother Church

God's power can "change for the better any human situation," Horacio Omar Rivas, C.S.B., emphasized in a lecture in Boston on Sunday afternoon, December 12.

He also stated, "The power of God, the healing power of infinite good, is capable of restoring health and morals to any person through spiritual means alone. The infinite power of God is available to all." Mr. Rivas included some examples of Christian healing to illustrate the point.

A member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, Mr. Rivas spoke in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

A native of Buenos Aires, Argentino, Mr. Rivas studied economics at the University of Buenos Aires before going into business there. In 1967 he went to Boston as a translator for The Christian Science Publishing Society. Shortly after, he entered the healing ministry of Christian Science. He has lectured on Christian Science since 1974, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, in the United States as well as Latin America and Europe.

"The Power of God" was the title of his lecture. He was introduced by Mrs. Georgia Hughes of Brookline, Massachusetts. An abridged text of his lecture follows:

A power always available

In today's world we often hear the word "power" used in connection with different theories, movements, and organizations. We hear about will power, man power, black power, political power, and of course, atomic power.

In almost all these cases, the term "power" is related to movements or forces which aim to change situations through human and material means. And the results are often unsatisfactory.

However, there is a unique power which can change for the better any human situation through spiritual means alone. It's a power always available to everyone who seeks and understands it.

My first conscious encounter with this power was when I was just a little boy. When I was born, I had an abnormal foot condition which the doctors said would prevent me from ever walking normally.

The medical prediction seemed to be true. When most children begin to walk, I wasn't able to. My parents did everything to find a solution, but with no results. Finally, with the help of braces and orthopedic boots, I began to walk with great difficulty and painfully.

Then when I was about four years old, we were vacationing in the countryside. One day a member of my family talked to me about God. She told me that, if I asked God to heal my foot, God would heal me.

I accepted this without one single doubt. When it was time for my mother to help me to put on the braces and the special boots, I told her, "No, Mom, I want a pair of shoes like other boys have." As mother insisted, I remember saying to her, "I asked God to heal my foot, and I know He has heard me."

Faith, the first step

I was so confident that Mother sent somebody to buy a pair of sneakers — the nearest thing to a pair of shoes that could be found in that small country town.

When she put the sneakers on my feet and put me on the floor, I began to walk for the first time in my life without any material help; now, perhaps, understood, at that moment,

what had happened. But my parents and I knew it was the power of God that had given me my freedom! And "the power of God" is the subject I'd like to talk about this evening.

Unbelief or incredulity is spiritual blindness. Faith in the power of Spirit, God, reveals to us the infinite possibilities we have to enjoy eternal good, now.

Spiritual realities glimpsed

An experience I know of firsthand illustrates the importance of faith as the first step in perceiving the power of God. Some years ago a friend of mine was told that her husband had fallen to the pavement from a moving bus. He was taken to a hospital, and the medical diagnosis was that he'd suffered a severe fracture of the skull.

My friend had never heard of Christian Science, but a neighbor she turned to in desperation recommended that she try it. And so she asked a Christian Science practitioner to treat her husband. This treatment is based exclusively on prayer.

This woman decided to trust in this Science. She had faith in the power of God as the only power which could preserve the life of man. The result was that, after two weeks, the husband was completely healed.

The experiences — by faith — of the healing power of God, as revealed in Christian Science, enabled both husband and wife to experience that power.

Faith has been able to achieve great things which seemed humanly impossible. By inspired faith and spiritual intuition the ancient prophets glimpsed the spiritual realities of being, announced the coming of the Messiah or Christ, and proved to some extent the infinite power of God.

The purpose of prayer

How can we take a step beyond faith? Well, here is where prayer can help us.

You'll remember that earlier during this talk I mentioned Moses had demonstrated the power of God when he healed his sister, Miriam.

That's an example of what can be accomplished through prayer.

Miriam was apparently jealous of the success of her brother, Moses. Her envy and bitterness multiplied. Together with her brother, Aaron, she began to claim the right of being also the spokesman of the law of God and acted against Moses. Her attitude endangered the peace and cohesion of the whole nation.

The Bible tells us that Miriam then became leprosy.

But Moses, full of patience and selflessness, forgetting the attacks of his sister, turned to God in prayer. He talked to God, trusting in His infinite power, saying, "Heal her now, O God, I beseech thee" (Num. 12:13). And in a few days Miriam was completely restored, not only in her mortal attitude, but also in her physical condition.

It's evident that prayer enabled Moses to demonstrate the healing power of God. Now, on another occasion, a man brought his son to Jesus. The lad suffered from a disease which might today be called epilepsy. The disciples had been unable to heal him. Jesus healed the boy immediately. The disciples then asked Jesus why they hadn't been able to heal the boy. His simple answer was, "Because of your unbelief; for verily I say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you" (Matt. 17:20).

Faith, fed by inspiration, gives us spiritual energies. These go beyond mere physical energies or intellectual power. They are spiritual because their source is divine Mind, God. Inspiration removes the feeling of monotony in our daily tasks. Why? Because inspiration makes us see our true calling is to reflect God, good.

Faith also includes spiritual intuition. This spiritual quality of thought makes us certain of the existence of that which can't be perceived

by the physical senses. As the Bible says: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen" (Heb. 11:1).

Unbelief or incredulity is spiritual blindness. The power of God, the healing power of infinite good, is capable of restoring health and morals to any person through spiritual means alone. The infinite power of God is available to all.

The power of God isn't new to mankind. Since ancient times many people have had practical evidence of the existence of a supreme and invisible power which has rescued them from desperate situations.

In the Bible we find many examples of this power. For instance, Moses felt divinely inspired to help the suffering Hebrew people flee from Egyptian captivity. He was led to accept his unique role of leader and legislator of a whole nation, even though he felt humanly inadequate for such a task.

Now we could ask: How did Moses reach the perception of God's infinite mercy and compassion? Why was he certain that God really cared for the children of Israel? How did he demonstrate the healing power of God to cure his own sister, Miriam, of leprosy? As in the case of many other peoples, we could say his first glimpse of the infinite power of God was born of faith.

You may recall that Moses, though of Hebrew parentage, was brought up by the Egyptian Pharaoh's daughter in the splendor and luxury of the imperial court. But, when Moses was born, he felt he didn't belong to that people and he should not worship their gods.

We learn something of his character in the Epistle to the Hebrews: "By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to cure his own sister, Miriam, of leprosy? As in the case of many other peoples, we could say his first glimpse of the infinite power of God was born of faith.

The acceptance — by faith — of the healing power of God, as revealed in Christian Science, enabled both husband and wife to experience that power.

Faith has been able to achieve great things which seemed humanly impossible. By inspired faith and spiritual intuition the ancient prophets glimpsed the spiritual realities of being, announced the coming of the Messiah or Christ, and proved to some extent the infinite power of God.

The purpose of prayer

How can we take a step beyond faith? Well, here is where prayer can help us.

You'll remember that earlier during this talk I mentioned Moses had demonstrated the power of God when he healed his sister, Miriam.

That's an example of what can be accomplished through prayer.

Miriam was apparently jealous of the success of her brother, Moses. Her envy and bitterness multiplied. Together with her brother, Aaron, she began to claim the right of being also the spokesman of the law of God and acted against Moses. Her attitude endangered the peace and cohesion of the whole nation.

The Bible tells us that Miriam then became leprosy.

But Moses, full of patience and selflessness, forgetting the attacks of his sister, turned to God in prayer. He talked to God, trusting in His infinite power, saying, "Heal her now, O God, I beseech thee" (Num. 12:13). And in a few days Miriam was completely restored, not only in her mortal attitude, but also in her physical condition.

It's evident that prayer enabled Moses to demonstrate the healing power of God. Now, on another occasion, a man brought his son to Jesus. The lad suffered from a disease which might today be called epilepsy. The disciples had been unable to heal him. Jesus healed the boy immediately. The disciples then asked Jesus why they hadn't been able to heal the boy. His simple answer was, "Because of your unbelief; for verily I say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you" (Matt. 17:20).

Faith, fed by inspiration, gives us spiritual energies. These go beyond mere physical energies or intellectual power. They are spiritual because their source is divine Mind, God.

Inspiration removes the feeling of monotony in our daily tasks. Why? Because inspiration makes us see our true calling is to reflect God, good.

Faith also includes spiritual intuition. This spiritual quality of thought makes us certain of the existence of that which can't be perceived

Prayer is the most effective activity of human thought, because it enables men to communicate with God. It's a spiritually mental activity which elevates thought above the mortal picture. It lifts us to contemplate divine reality where the power of God is always in control of every situation, preserving the harmony of human existence.

It's interesting to see that Miriam's healing included a change of attitude. This seems to be the rule in almost all cases of healing through spiritual means, and is a sure indication of the mental origin of human problems. When human thought is invaded by envy, hate, excessive ambition, or some ignorant or fearful belief, the result is a temporary loss of harmony. But through prayer, anyone can reverse those ungodlike suggestions and the effect is healing.

This spiritualized consciousness revealed to Jesus the divine reality of being and the power of God. It enabled him to hear God speaking to him through the Christ.

Mrs. Eddy tells us: "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to man speaking to the human consciousness" ("Science and Health," p. 322).

Christ, as a spiritual idea, is always available to reveal to us the spiritual Truth so we all can enjoy God's healing and liberating power.

This Christ, Truth, has always existed. Moses felt the presence of the Christ; that's why he was able to demonstrate divine power. It was awareness of the Christ in consciousness that enabled the ancient prophets to perceive that divine Spirit or infinite good has absolute dominion over matter. This healing activity of the Christ is most evident in a thought full of faith. Truth in good opens the door to spiritual opportunities.

My friend had never heard of Christian Science, but a neighbor she turned to in desperation recommended that she try it. And so she asked a Christian Science practitioner to treat her husband. This treatment is based exclusively on prayer.

This woman decided to trust in this Science. She had faith in the power of God as the only power which could preserve the life of man. The result was that, after two weeks, the husband was completely healed.

But faith is only the first step that leads us to glimpse divine power. These words of the Apostle James illustrate this: "What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works?" And: "Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works" (James 2:14, 16).

Therefore, our works, that is, the demonstration of divine power in our daily life, are needed to evidence our faith in good, our confidence in God. The purpose of prayer is to demonstrate it in good open doors.

Spiritual understanding vital

Scientific prayer, being a mental activity, doesn't require a specific external, ritualistic action or contradiction about God and man. When we do this, our prayers partake of that spiritual impetus which characterized the prayers of Moses, of the ancient prophets, and of Christ Jesus. In other words, scientific prayer lifts human thought to a spiritual altitude where the source of ignorance is.

To pray effectively means also to eradicate from human thinking any misconception or contradiction about God and man. When we do this, our prayers partake of that spiritual impetus which characterized the prayers of Moses, of the ancient prophets, and of Christ Jesus. In other words, scientific prayer lifts human thought to a spiritual altitude where the source of ignorance is.

When we are willing to express divine qualities in our daily life, when through prayer divine Love becomes the master of thoughts and acts — as it was to Jesus' case — we, then, can also demonstrate God's power as it was demonstrated in Moses' life.

Let me illustrate this. Several years ago, when I was still in business, I began to have problems with a fellow worker. Destructive criticism and violent arguments characterized our relationship. The situation became so unbearable that I thought of resigning from my job. But, as a Christian Scientist, I knew nothing would solve the problem. I had already learned if I didn't solve it right there, the same problem would present itself to me in another place.

I turned to God, divine Love. In prayer. One day, while I was praying for harmony, I realized I was blaming my colleague for the situation. I also saw my own thoughts were full of self-love, arrogance, pride, and self-justification — the very elements of friction.

I realized this attitude was far from being inspired by God, divine Love, so I became willing to put aside those unfortunate characteristics and to express greater compassion — instead of reacting — to the unpleasant comments of my colleague.

Why do we say that spiritual understanding is so important? Because when we spiritually understand God, divine Love and Truth, we're able to recognize that all things are possible to God, — a spiritual understanding of Him, an understanding of His love.

At this point in our discussion we've reached the most important element in demonstrating the healing power of God as spiritual and divine.

I'm referring to spiritual understanding — an understanding of what Spirit and the things of Spirit are all about, what they imply and where they lead us.

Why do we say that spiritual understanding is so important? Because when we spiritually understand God, divine Love and Truth, we're able to recognize that all things are possible to God, — a spiritual understanding of Him, an understanding of His love.

During this talk, the power of God through faith has been illustrated several times. You'll remember that the faith I had when I was a small boy freed me from the alavery of a physical condition which limited my ability to walk normally. But this experience was only a sporadic glimpse of the divine power to heal and protect. Faith alone wasn't enough to teach my family and myself how to claim that power for subsequent problems.

It wasn't until our faith was supported by spiritual understanding that we experienced spiritual healing and protection consistently.

When human thought is sincerely seeking for the power of God, very often that power is

achieved through prayer, inspiration, and spiritual intuition.

Now let's talk for a little about the scientific element in prayer: why it can affect human thinking and, consequently, our human life.

Mary Baker Eddy began her search for the power of God, good, starting from faith.

Mrs. Eddy's thought, from early childhood, was marked by a deep faith in God. When she was 12, she wrote a poem which reads in part: "Increase Thou my faith and my vision enlarge" ("Poems," p. 33).

It is evident that she was always impelled by a deep desire to know God better and to prove what a knowledge of God could do for man.

At the same age she recovered through prayer alone from a severe fever which surprised even her family doctor. This experience, as many others, were true indications of the power of God in operation.

Mrs. Eddy's faith was increased. In later years she would go through many trials with an unwavering confidence in God's power. These were years of ill-health, loneliness, and poverty. A young widow, deprived of her only child, with financial resources, and very ill, she proved that "the darkest hour precedes the dawn."

Fatal condition reversed

God had truly increased her faith, because at a crucial moment when death seemed imminent she asked for her Bible, and read a passage where Jesus healed a palsied man. Then in a flash of spiritual enlightenment she perceived the wholly spiritual nature of God and His creation. The result of this spiritual glimpse was instantaneous healing.

It seemed to be a miracle, but later her research, based exclusively on the study of the Bible and prayer, revealed to her that it had not been a miracle: it had been the spiritual activity of Truth and Love.

And then she began to work, pray, write, heal, and teach others in order to give to the world the proof that everyone can receive the power of God through prayer.

As you can imagine, she came up against great opposition. She was mocked and persecuted. The materialism of the world — as in Jesus' time — wasn't ready to accept the evidence of the power of God, good, as supreme over the illusory claims of matter and evil.

In spite of this resistance her spiritual understanding of the nature of God and of man's relationship with Him was made evident in countless lives rescued from sin, disease, and the fear of death. The Church she founded — The First Church of Christ, Scientist — and her writings, are still proving that the eternal truth of God, — a spiritual understanding of Him, an understanding of His love.

"Science and Health" tells us: "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute truth that all things are possible to God, — a spiritual understanding of Him, an understanding of His love.

At this point in our discussion we've reached the most important element in demonstrating the healing power of God as spiritual and divine.

I'm referring to spiritual understanding — an understanding of what Spirit and the things of Spirit are all about, what they imply and where they lead us.

During this talk, the power of God through faith has been illustrated several times. You'll remember that the faith I had when I was a small boy freed me from the alavery of a physical condition which limited my ability to walk normally. But this experience was only a sporadic glimpse of the divine power to heal and protect. Faith alone wasn't enough to teach my family and myself how to claim that power for subsequent problems.

It wasn't until our faith was supported by spiritual understanding that we experienced spiritual healing and protection consistently.

OPINION AND...

Britain and the undeserved 'Won't Work Award'

By Francis Renny

London Time is put away that worn-out image of the lazy British worker you so much loved to hate. If there were a simple answer to Britain's economic woes it would be this: rotten management, including bad government, rather than working-class scrupulosity.

In fact, of course, there's no such thing as a simple answer to such a complex question. But recent research by government and management themselves have taken a good deal of wind out of those who huff and puff that it's the unions who have ruined the nation.

For a start there are the figures on strikes, worked out by the Department of Employment. The DOE has taken the years 1971-73, years in which the global media were unanimous in awarding Britain the Won't Work title of the world. And with some justification. British workers walked off the job three times as much as usual during that period.

But on an average working day, only 100 factories out of some 60,000 in the nation were actually affected by a strike. Over the three-year test period as a whole, 88 factories out of every hundred suffered no stoppage of work at all.

As the DOE report puts it: "Whilst any strike level at all is a problem, it is quite clear from the research that strike activity in Britain is, contrary to popular belief, not an epidemic in industry but is concentrated in an extremely small minority of manufacturing plants."

Maybe the DOE is somewhat too rosy in its

views: very short, but disruptive, strikes aren't counted in the statistics at all. The knock-on effect of delayed production on other firms isn't counted. And the fact remains, Britain's competitors have even lower strike records — and far better labor discipline. Their unions won't tolerate such a high level of unofficial strikes.

But there's still, in Britain, a school of thought that maintains bad work is the result of bad management. And this gets a boost in a study sponsored by the horse's own mouth — the British Institute of Management. It amounts to a devastating indictment of the class and nation that was supposed to have invented modern industry.

The study is entitled "Managing Manufacturing Operations." Its author, Mr. C. S. New, is lecturer in production management of the London Business School. It follows that, if there is a bias to allow for, it's in the fact that Mr. New obviously believes that management is something you can systematically learn and implemented.

The fact that goods were "queueing up" for processing at a time of recession indicates that British industry is ill-equipped to supply demand in any boom that may come along.

To blame for all this, says the study: lack of profits (pegged by government), better investment earnings to be had in property and banking, better salaries and job opportunities elsewhere. British managers (more than half of them over 40) are found to be on the elderly side, underqualified, and underpaid.

That bears out this reporter's impression that a large proportion of British factory managers come from the working-class — who don't go to college traditionally. The middle-class do go — but they don't study business.

Roscoe Drummond

Moscow's off-key maneuvers

Washington There is useful background on both of these matters.

On banning the bomb. Usually the Soviet Union turned on its orchestrated propaganda when it wanted to delay something it might ultimately favor or to distract attention while it did something else.

Its latest plea is that all the European nations, Canada and the U.S. join with Moscow in pledging that they will never use nuclear weapons in a first strike.

This old chestnut comes from a recent meeting of the communist Warsaw Pact nations, after it lured the pacifist and leftist — but no one else — years ago.

Why is being resurrected now?

The second intriguing Soviet move is Chairman Leonid Brezhnev's assurance to Mr. Carter that the Kremlin will refrain from creating "any crisis during the early months of the new U.S. Government."

That's nice, but the President-Elect may not wish to totally count on it.

No to cluster bombs for Israel

By John P. Richardson

Last October President Ford announced the administration's intention to prohibit Israel's use of certain advanced weapons systems, not yet available to America's NATO allies, including cluster bombs (CBUs). The model sought by Israel is the CBU-72, which model would be free to use the bomb against China without violating the treaty.

By way of comparison, a direct hit generates only .70 psi on a 6" reinforced-concrete slab, while a cluster bomb would collapse it; a near miss generates 140 psi, which would do the same. When used in forested areas, such explosion levels in areas of fire, in diameter, regardless of the type of cover or terrain.

The presidential announcement was made during the election campaign and in the wake of Jimmy Carter's charge that President Ford was not sufficiently supportive of Israel. Administration officials have acknowledged that the decision was made without consulting responsible departments and despite previously stated objections.

According to a report in Aviation Week, "Fuel air explosive weapons provide an extremely powerful blast over a target by a delayed explosion of an aerosol fuel sprayed over the area in cloud form before detonation." The CBU-72 can be delivered by high-speed jet aircraft, unlike its predecessor, the CBU-51B.

While not designed specifically for the purpose, the CBU-72 has been used extensively as an anti-personnel, terror device. There is evidence from administration and congressional sources that Israel used aerial fragmentation bombs (the CBU-72 (and other promised weapons) would be interpreted by the Arabs as evidence that the United States intends to perpetuate Israel's military hegemony in the Middle East at a time when the Arabs are signaling their desire to arrive at a political accommodation with Israel.

A primary objective of the incoming Carter administration should be to continue the momentum toward a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement. The weapons issue could complicate matters for Mr. Carter and his new Secretary of State. Fortunately, the 95th Congress will have the opportunity for thorough review of this issue when it convenes in January. There is still time for common sense to prevail.

Transfer of the CBU-72 would end the international arms race into a new arena of exotic weaponry. As the leading arms supplier in the world, the United States must develop a rational arms policy before putting such destabilizing weapons into the marketplace. American restraint would also make it easier to persuade other international arms suppliers to follow suit. The terms of purchase for the weapon are attractive, being financed under the foreign military sales program with easy terms and 90 percent of the cost to be paid by the American people.

There are sound reasons why Congress should sidetrack the administration's request for transfer of the CBU-72 to Israel when it convenes in January. The weapon would fur-

COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

The Chinese and the Russians

Who's a deputy foreign minister of the mighty Soviet Union arrives in Peking to re-open talks with the Chinese about Asian real estate, there is bound to be anxiety on the far side of the world.

Since 1960 the coolness in Sino-Soviet relations has been a military advantage to the NATO allies. It has drawn Soviet tanks and planes and guns away from Europe and spread east along Moscow's eastern frontiers aimed at China. Every Soviet tank deployed against China is one fewer which could be used against the armies of the NATO alliance in Europe.

The advantage to the West of Sino-Soviet relations is not so obvious and is by now well understood in the West that any hint of a possible decline in that hostility is disturbing. If Moscow and Peking resolved their differences and resumed the alliance which operated from 1949 to 1960 Moscow could withdraw all its armed forces from Central Asia and be able once more to concentrate its entire military strength along the NATO frontier.

Mr. Healey sees this not just as a disincentive to work, but as a threat that sooner or later the workers themselves are going to turn resentfully against the Welfare State but was designed for them.

Something, he says, has got to be done within the tax system to benefit the lower-paid — and, he adds hastily, for productive managers, too. But he added that last year, and did nothing.

All of which reflects upon the evils of inflation, so lightly brushed aside in the happy days of "free collective bargaining" and 8 percent annual wage increases. Ironically, it paradoxically, it also confirms what the unions have long been saying: that British workers are very poorly paid by European standards. One good reason why is their low productivity. But if we are to believe the earlier parts of this column, that is because they are badly managed, not because they are always out on strike.

A glance at the map of Asia as it existed at the time of the American Civil War will be helpful to anyone wishing to weigh the chances of such a reconciliation between modern China and the Soviet Union of today.

Back at the time of the American Civil War the nearest Russian soldier to Peking was over 800 miles away.

Thus, in Chinese eyes the Russians are people who took advantage of China's era of weakness. The end of the 19th century was also the end of the old Chinese Empire. The British, French, and Germans were eating away at the

Chinese seacoast on one side. The Russians were eating away at the rear. The old Chinese Government was forced at the point of the bayonet to sign treaties recognizing these foreigner.

British, French, Germans, Americans have all long since gone away from the Chinese seacoast — except for Hong Kong and Macao which Peking lets the British and Portuguese respectively keep for the time being as a mutual convenience. But the Soviets still sit firmly on something over two million square miles of Asian land which historically lay within the Chinese sphere of influence and once even recognized Chinese suzerainty. Roughly speaking this territory is half the size of continental United States.

The Chinese say that they do not seriously expect to get back all of this enormous territory. But they want the Soviets to recognize that this land was seized by force from China and once was Chinese. And they want frontier "recognition."

The Soviets have never yet agreed either to admit that the territory was improperly taken away from China or force or that there need be any recitation.

The idea of any such admission and any "recognition" — no matter how small — is understandably unsettling to the leaders of the Soviet Government in Moscow. Non-Russians nearly equal Russians in the Soviet Union of today. Any admission that any part of the Soviet Union was acquired improperly might give ideas to all kinds of non-Russian peoples living under the rule of Moscow today. The Kremlin regards any talk of frontier changes as unfriendly, and dangerous.

If the men in the Kremlin could have brought themselves several years back to give back to Japan some of the territory taken from Japan at the end of World War II they would now have a less suspicious neighbor off their northeastern coast. If they could meet the Chinese part way on the disputed lands in Inner Asia they could probably get some reconciliation with the new government in Peking.

But if the Russian bear starts disengaging any of his conquests, where does the process stop? Is it not an exercise which is agreeable to the bear or one at which he has had much practice. Besides, there are many more Chinese than there are citizens of the Soviet Union and those Chinese might not be satisfied with only one "recognition."

Last look at the 1976 U.S. campaign folder

Washington

The extraordinary thing about the 1976 U.S. election, I think, was how closely Mr. Carter came to losing it.

It is time now to winnow down my 1976 notes and put them into the file cabinet with folders of late elections. (The earliest is titled "before 1948.") In 1948, of course, we all knew that Gov. Thomas Dewey was going to win, but we were that daughter Amy will go to public school; he has handled himself skillfully at press conferences. We all hope for the best as the year-long contest fades.

Once nominated, Governor Carter looked like a sure winner. A great many more people considered themselves "Democrats" than "Republicans." Mr. Ford was under the cloud of Mr. Nixon, who appointed him and whom he pardoned. The economy was inflationary and recessionary at the same time. Millions were idle. Everyone agrees that President Ford was "a nice guy," but he suffered seemingly insuperable handicaps. The Republican convention at Kansas City was controlled by right-wing conservatives; the platform repudiated the Secretary of State whom many believed was a sure work at work. Instead of hammering at Mr. Ford's visible political weaknesses and making the Republican record the issue Mr. Carter made his own character the central theme ("I will not lie to you"). It sometimes backfired. I shall never forget the shudder that went through the Carter "whale-stop train" (New York-Pittsburgh, Sept. 21) when the announcement came of the disastrous Playboy interview.

Since election, Governor Carter has taken, I think, a proper, decorous, and reassuring stance. President Ford, too, has carried out his own difficult lame-duck role generously. But as I put away folder "1976" in the presidential file (to let it mellow with age) I know I shall pour it for years.

It is not generally recognized how close it was. The result: 27 percent for Carter; 28 percent for Ford, and 47 percent not voting. It was the lowest turnout in years; in many ways a vote of no-confidence in the electoral process. And it was a toss-up: the shift of 5,000 votes in Ohio and 4,000 in Hawaii would have elected Mr. Ford.

Governor Carter says the debates gave him victory. It is true that spot checks indicated that he may have "won" the debates, but President Ford's poll rating steadily rose all through them nevertheless. Other factors

surely were at work. Instead of hammering at Mr. Ford's visible political weaknesses and making the Republican record the issue Mr. Carter made his own character the central theme ("I will not lie to you"). It sometimes backfired. I shall never forget the shudder that went through the Carter "whale-stop train" (New York-Pittsburgh, Sept. 21) when the announcement came of the disastrous Playboy interview.

Since election, Governor Carter has taken, I think, a proper, decorous, and reassuring stance. President Ford, too, has carried out his own difficult lame-duck role generously. But as I put away folder "1976" in the presidential file (to let it mellow with age) I know I shall pour it for years.

Why did so many people not vote? Why did emphasis seem to veer around to the theme of Governor Carter himself rather than to the more obvious issue of the Republican record? Why did an election that seemed so one-sided at first ultimately turn into a dead heat? It is a relief to have the honeymoon period for a while.

On noisy U.S. planes in Britain; Hitler remembered

than of Concorde at Kennedy Airport in New York.

W. H. Brodsky

Tyford Grove, England

Commenting on Britain

It was with great pleasure that I read the article, "Telling it for England" by T. B. Millar.

I am English, and was delighted that someone, at long last, has stressed the underlying spirit of England and the true values alive there amid the general chaos today. Because of the emphasis incessantly current about England's decline of wealth and power it has become all too easy to forget that there are other, and very valuable, things which it has

done well over the world, and which it still possesses.

As for the price of a Ford, I'd say \$6,000 is ridiculous. You can buy a nice new little Ford over there for much less, say \$3,500 or so, with other makes cheaper than that. The traffic on the roads in Britain testifies to the fact that the average Briton does not find car ownership or buying gas that much of a hardship.

Carthage, Ind. Robert H. McCrea

Wickenden, Ariz. Rosemary A. D. Cook

I have stood by and helplessly watched Britain go down the road of socialism. It has finally reached its reward, with a little help from the unions.

Am I witnessing the U.S. following this axolotl? Robert H. McCrea

Orlando, Fla. Robert H. McCrea

I just received a statement made in a letter from a Michigan reader in the effect that the price of gas in England was \$2 a gallon and there were six, often living, from September on, for \$1 U.S. a week. Because I was also on a accredited roving correspondent for the Milwaukee Herald, a German language paper, I had access to people and places which would otherwise be closed to me.

Having just got back from England and filling my car with gas quite frequently I know

wise have been denied a tourist (such as the "soup kitchen" in Berlin). I speak fluent, unaccented German and, though I did not try to conceal my citizenship, I passed as a German man many times.

A widespread rumor held that Hitler wanted people to believe he might be a reincarnation of Frederick I (Barbarossa), who, according to legend, was asleep deep in a mountain of the Bavarian Alps (the Khyphus) where his long red beard had grown through a fable on which his arm and head rested, and that some day when Germany needed him he would wake up and come to the rescue.

I would dispute with author John Toland his statement that Hitler was "one of the greatest orators of all time." I heard many of his speeches over the radio, and my sister, while a student in Berlin at an art school, used to go to the "Therapie" to listen to him. She wrote us that he did seem to be able to mesmerize the Germans in his audience, but that to her he sounded just like one of those demagogues who have inflicted themselves on U.S. politics for most of our Republic's life.

Lenore R. Aagaard

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot publish every one, and some are condemned before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.